

VOLUME I. NO. 2. NEW SERIES.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1838.

WHOLE NO. 101

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY N. W. corner of Main & Sixth streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JULIUS O. BEARDSLEE, Publishing Agent. TERMS .- Two Dollars and fifty cents payable within months: Three Dollars at the expiration of the year. Letthose relating to the editorial department, to the Epiron In all cases post poid.

#### POETRY.

For the Philanthropist. "I will hear their cry."-Exodus, 22, 23. O thou, that heal'st the broken heart, Whose grace is full and free! Some drops of healing balm impart To those, that ery to thee.

In thee is help; thou hast all power: By thee, is mercy given: With thee, there is a hearing hour, When faith ascend's to heaver

Then thou wilt lend a listening ear, And hear the mourner's cry, Who comes in humble faith, and pray'r, Thy fullness will supply.

How many in their youthful bloom. Are pining to be free! How many aged find the tomb, Praying for liberty.

How many tears are shed! How many send their cries on high Still hoping to be heard!

And Oh! shall we be ailent, till Life's joys shall all be crush'd! "While Woman's heart is bleeding still, Shall woman's voice be hush'd!"

O no! even we, will tell the tale, The mournful truth declare, Till woman's voice shall cease to wail Or we shall cease to hear.

Thou God of love, of power and might! Haste on that glorious day, When all will with one heart unite To do the sin away.

OLIVIA. CHIERROTHE, Dec. 20th, 1837. For the Philanthropist.

Ma. Entrop The following Epitaph taken many years ago from

your readers. It is sentimental and shows something of the spirit of the times immediately preceding the Revolution. The subject of it by a long course of economy and indus try laid up enough to purchase his freedom, soon after which THE EPITAPE.

Man wills us slaves: I will as God wills God's will be done. Here lies the body of John Jack A native of Africa Who died March, 1773. Aged about 60 years. Though born in a land of slaves, He was born free; Though he lived in a land of freedom, He lived a slave; "Till by his honest though stolen labors. He acquired the source of slavery, Which gave him his freedom, Though not long before Death, the grand Tyrant, Gave him his final emancipation, Though a slave to vice, He practiced those virtues, Without which Kings are but slaves.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

Strictures on Abolitionism.

giving place to Veritas. It will be seen that he disapprove ines and measures, and offers, if necessary, to "discuss the question in all its ramifications." Here is challenge for abolitionists. Any one of our friends may an-

swer it, if any choose: other matters now call our attention Сиплестив, Дес. 19, 1837.

For the first time in my life, I address the edi-tor of a newspaper to ask him to give publicity to a few conclusions formed after much deliberation and a candid examination, of a subject that is now agitating the whole country; one, too, that enlists ng more than abstract notions of what is good and true. I allude to abolitionism; that there are mis-statements and perversions on both sides here, but they may be shown if circumstances should require it. I shall plainly tell you first, the light in which I look upon the matter, and shall wish to be set right if I am mistaken. There is a fearful responsibility resting somewhere; the per-petuation of our free form of government is at stake; we have a "common Constitution, one country. and one destiny." Abolition measures are making inroads upon that "sweet influence" that binds us as one nation, there can be no doubt of it, we see it in every day occurrences, it is written in the blood that was shed at Alton, and speaks with a voice not to be mistaken. There are two parties to this contest, and one of them must give way to the other; the abolitionists cry "man is man" and should not be sold like a beast; their opponents, far outstripping them in numbers and moral worth, point to the days that tried men's souls," to an instrument that was signed, scaled, and handed down,—a comstaken. There are two parties to this promise that was made before its framers had mo tives for the discussion of a principle, that was linked with our union and prosperity. They tell them to review their course, and try and do more good without doing so much harm. We admit the laws have been openly violated, by destroying and gagging presses, and preventing the discussion of a subject, that has been long ago admitted to be an evil by men-dealers themselves, why then persist

you; if not, why not pour out your filthy lucre, proper to sell you, and you will free more slaves in that way than you will by gratifying your vanity and self-love a thousand years. Go to the great fountain of TRUTH, you will see, "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eve. and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eyes." tics, have plastered up a doctrine of faith alone, and some few, who doubt its efficacy, by outrageand some few, who doubt its efficacy, by outrage-ous and unjust attacks upon others, hope to gain heaven and turn the judgment of a just God from themselves, by plunging headlong into works which have the mere outside semblance of charity. If they must have their refined ideas of piety gratified, let them do like the Missionaries, go to foreign countries and preach their disorganizing doctrines. and they will be martyred much faster than will be done here, without endangering all that is held dear by the opposers of religious and political tyranny throughout the world.

You will see that I have been in some haste; if

you do not publish this, hand it to the Editor of the Cincinnati Whig; and if it should be necessary we will discuss the question in all its ramifications. I feel strong, and will go as far as you to arrive at true and just conclusions.

### The Press .- The Cincinnati Whig. Amidst the darkness which envelops as with

shroud the moral sky of our country, it is consolatory and indicative of the approach of a dawn, destined we trust, to brighten into a glorious day, to witness the condemnation visited on the atrocities of Alton by the respectable portion of the newspaper press. This condemnation, we are glad to perceive, is not confined to the papers of the free States, but is pronounced, with few exceptions that we have seen, by those of the slave states; in a manner so unqualified, manly and generous, as to prove, that they have no sympathy with the mur-derers of a citizen engaged in the defence and ex-ercise of his rights. What renders these notices the more gratifying, is the fact, that they are more than usually free from those denunciations of abolitionists, with which every editor who has venturned to rebuke similar outrages in times past, has thought it incumbent on him to qualify and dilute his censures. This shows an improved state of feeling, and that there are, even in the slave-holding states thousands of enlightened and magnanimous men, who are not so deeply enamored of their "peculiar institutions," as to see no beauty in institutions of a more noble and sacred characterinstitutions securing to every citizen rights surely es sacred and inalienable as are those of the slaveolder. Abolitionists assure their fellow-countrymen of the South, that while they are exposing the character and tendency of the legalized system of atrocity which exists amongst them, they do not consign them all to one common gulph of infamy.
The North and the South are allke polluted with the stain of murder. Over both, oppression and violence have pursued their march; and were one obliged to assign the palm of infamy to the most ald we award it? North! for with the rage of an unnatural mother she has shed the blood of her sons, and offered the victims as a peace-offering to the stranger;-but he rejects it with horror and spurns the accursed gift. We protest that we would not insult the respectable and reflecting portion of Southern men, by comparing them with the insane and infuriated rabble, that in times by-gone have destroyed the property, threatened the lives, and outraged the persons of their fellow-citizens, and who, more recently, have consummated their guilt by shedding their blood. The alacrity exhibited in this race of infamy is unparallelled in history. In their servile eagerness to win the approbation of the slave-holders, they were deterred by no crime however flagitious. They have come, and prostrating themselves at their feet, have offered as a propitiation, conscience, honor, the liberties of their country, and our com-mon Constitution. They have been spurned away with contempt and loathing. Like ill trained bounds they have misunderstood the bidding of their masters, and they are suffering the deserved smart of the lash. The South turns her back to them and says, we cannot be seen in such company." they do next? We cannot so far disgrace human nature as to suppose them otherwise than deeply sensible of their shameful and voluntary abase-

which, while it protesses to discountenance mob-ism, has always, so far as its little influence reached, done every thing in its power to ferment and encourage those feelings which tend to its production. It has done this by representing abolitionists as incendiaries meditating indiscriminate slaughter, reckess of all the means they employed to accomplish their end, provided it could be accomplished, reckless of the horrors that might accompany its fulfil ment; as men who aimed at the overthrow of all the decencies of life, and all the land-marks of intelligence and virtue. It has done this by perverting the outrages that have so deeply dishonored the republic: the perpetrators are called respectable men, receive the honorable appellation of citizens, there can be no doubt, it will be unprofitable to (just as good citizens as the Editor of the Whig no doubt,) who are manifesting the virtuous indignation of an insulted community! This man ha written labored articles to prove, that it is uncon stitutional to discuss slavery, that though the freedom of the press is guaranteed by the law, abolitionists have no right to print. More deeply infamous-of a more crimson dye-is the attempt to show that Mr. Lovejoy was a murderer for en voring to defend his property against the assault of an imbruted mob. Nothing is so characteristic of an ungenerous and degraded nature, as to endeavor to blacken the character of such a man as Lovejoy -a man whose death was as glorious to himself it was disgraceful to his enemies. There was a dignity, an exalted courage, firmness blended with moderation displayed in the conduct of this man, during the catastrophe that produced his death and the event that preceded it, that appeal with irresistible force to every generous mind. Thes qualities excite no sympathy in the Editor of the Whig, because there is nothing akin to them in his

There is a paper called the Cincinnati Whig.

WEST CARLISLE, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1837. DEAR FRIEND:

raised an anti-slavery Society in this place, known by the name of the Lovejoyan Anti-Slavery Society who opposed said Resolution; and particularly to In haste I drop few lines to inform you that we have ng discontented slaves, and desperate slave- ty. In a few hours after we heard of the death of

in the Bible and prayer by the Rev. Dr. A. El wards, minister of the Methodist Protestant church, he delivered a short but appropriate lecture, setting forth in a clear and conclusive manner the nature and design of the Society. The house was then called to order, and Dr. Edwards was appointed 4. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and President, and Daniel D. Lightner, exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal charch, was appointed Secretary. Resolved, That three be appointed to draft a constitution; viz. Dr. Edwards, D. D. Lightner and myself, to be submitted at our next meeting, for reection or adoption. According to appointment this was held on the 7th inst. at the same place, at early candle-light- By this time the turbulent spurit of the opposition was greatly excited. After reading a chapter and prayer, Dr. Edwards was about to commence a lecture in order Many of the opposition came into the house, and inquiry was made by some two or three of the leaders of the party, whether or no we would debate on the subject; if we would not, they could not youch for our sarety, for there were many then in them that were becoming very turbulent.

Our friend must here allow us to abridge a little. If we did not do so in many cases, we should find it impossible to do justice to many of our correspondents, and be compelled to omit a great deal of matter that must be published.

Our friend informs us that a constitution was promptl dopted, and the proposition for debate acceded to Mode ators being chosen, the debaters were appointed, Dr. Edwards and D. D. Lightner, in behalf of abolitionism, Richard Smith (minister of the M. E. church) and J. Rodgers, again-

We think the latter gentlemen must have been rather hard run for arguments: one of them quoted Ecclid's Ele ments to prove the inferiority of the Negro intellet. After lively discussion they adjourned, to meet on the 14th, when they held another meeting. The debate was carried on, until the opposition beginning to tire, concluded to terminate the investigation, which was done after some mani stations of disorder. According to the account of our in formant, they passed by an overwhelming ma ority, a res lution to egg the abolitionists, but did not carry their reso tion into effect. Gray-headed men, members of churche

several new subscribers were o tained to the Constitution and the supporters of the egg-resolution are now beginning to deny they had any thing to do with it .- ED. PHIL.

### Guernsey County .- New Society.

At a meeting of sundry citizens of Guernse county, Ohio, held pursuant to previous notice, in the town of Cambridge, on the 2d day of January 1838, for the purpose of forming and organizing

on motion, John Carey, jr. wes called to the Chair, and J. B. Longgley appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three persons, to wit
Hamilton Robb, Shas Burt and J. B. Longgrey was appointed to draft and prepare a constitutio was appointed to trial and proposed for the regulation and government of this Society, and expressive of the views of this Society on the subject of Slavery; who, after retiring a few mi-

nutes, reported the following, which was adopted.

Article 1st, This Society shall be called the Guernsey County Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Ohio State Anti-Slavery So

2d, The object of this Society is the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States. While t admits that each State in which slavery exists has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in that State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow citizens by arguments addressed to their understand ings and consciences, that slave-holding is a hein ous crime in the sight of God; and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate abandonment without expatriation The Society will also use her joint influence with others in a constitutional manner to prevail on the Congress of the United States to put an end to the domestic slave-trade, and to abolish slavery in all hose portions of our common country, which are under its jurisdiction, especially in the District o Columbia, and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any state which may hereafter be admitted

3d, This Society shall aim to elevate the charac ter of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice; that thus they may have an equal opportunity with the whites in rising to ntellectual eminence and civil and religious freedom: but the Society will never in any way countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resort to physical force.

4th, Any person consenting to the principles of this Constitution, and who contributes to the funds of the Society, and is not a slave-holder, may be a member of this Society, and shall be entitled to

vote at its meetings.

4th, The officers of this Society to be elected inually by the members thereof, and to consist of President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Se cretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasu rer, which said board of officers have all the pow ers of an executive committee, and a majority con-stitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. 6th, The Society has the power at any regular meeting, by a majority of the votes of the mem-

bers present, to enact any by-law for the future go-vernment of the Society, not inconsistent with the rovisions of this Constitution; and order the same

The Constitution was then laid upon the table for signatures, and received the signature of every person present with some two or three exceptions
After which, the Society proceeded to the election of its officers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, Hamilton Robb, Pre sident, Peter B. Sarchett and J. B. Longgley, Vice Presidents, Moses Sarchett, Recording Secretary, Charles J. Allbright, Corresponding Secretary, and Robert T. Allison, Treasurer. The following Re solutions were then submitted and universall

1. Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be voted to all such of the Ohio delegation in the Congress of the United States, as opposed the late gag-law, or pro-slavery Resolution pre by Mr. Patton, of Virginia, to the repres of the American People, as a peace-offering to the North; and particularly to the Hon. J. ALEXANDER, the representative from this Congressional dis-

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this m ty. In a few hours after we heard of the death of the dea

4. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions, duly signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be by the Secretary severally forwarded to the

forwarded to the Editor of the Philanthropist, a Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Editor of the Belmon-Chronicle, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN CAREY, Jr., Chairman. B. Longgley, Secretary.

\*Of slave-holding members, no one, except Mr. Milligat from Delaware, voted agains the Resolution. 28 of them we think, refused to one at all.—En. Pars.

We very cheerfully publish the following extract from letter, from a worthy and zealous friend. Far be it from us, to do the abolitionists of Ohio any injustice; and such too would be the exclamation of Mr. Birney. If his letter were following communication will correct them. Our friend's nments on the receipts, &c., we omit. The inaccuracy was owing to a failure in receiving information - En Part Putnam January 1, 1838.

FRIEND BATTEY: I have just received the Philanthropist of Dec 26, and I must confess that my feelings were woun ded by the injustice done the abolitionists of Ohio, by the publication of Mr. Birney's letter, withou any explanatory notes by yourself; for thereby those unacquainted with the facts, will be led into a mistake, and a handle given to the enemies of the cause to exult in the want of interest in those who make great professions. I readily exonerate Mr. Birney and yourself, from any intentional injustice, but negligence sometimes produces worse effects

Mr. Birney, after making some calculations as t

the amount which they ought to raise, now their numbers are greatly increased, (to which I have were to be found, giving their vote in favor of the resolu-tion.

The result was, that the abolitionists were left in peace, speaking of the exertions of the American A. S. Society in this State, speaks of the three thousand dollars pledged last year, "The year before last, Ohio paid scarcely any part of her pledge of \$3000. At the last anniversary what had not been redeemed was wiped off, and she is now staggering under a pledge of the same amount this year," leaving to be inferred that Ohio had paid no more. Now, what are the facts? Year before last at Granville \$4500 was pledged to the State Society, without any formal pledge to the American A. S. Society, but our delegates thought best to make a pledge of three thousand dollars; which, in consetion of the Press, they were unable to pay, as the money was needed to re-establish the press. Last April, at Mount Pleasant, all the balances due on the pledges, were redeemed; and a new one taken up of about \$6000, from a minority of the societies now in the State, and a resolution passed instructing the Executive Committee to redeem the pledge oon as possible; and another, authorizing them to make a new pledge, not exceeding \$2000, "from any moneys in their hands, after paying the present pledge." Now, Sir, we have no right to assume that any part of this pledge will fail to be redeemed during the current year; and these amounts have been and will be collected from the minority of the societies then in the State, and a few individuals then resent; exclusive of moneys raised to supply their own neighborhoods with anti-slavery publications and other current expenses, as well as the subscrip tions to the Philanthropist, and other anti-slavery papers; and besides all the moneys raised to sup port colored schools. I know not what others have done, but I think it unjust to those societies who made and redeemed pledges, to have any publica tion come through your hands that can be construed as I fear Mr. Birney's letter will be, by those un acquainted with the facts. I have no dispositio to accuse you or Mr. Birney with making any intentional statement, calculated to do injury to the cause. You have given too much evidence to the contrary. But this is the tendency of Mr. B.'s let

# ANTI-SLAVERY.

ter as it now stands: to you and those acquainted

with the facts it is plain enough.

From the Evening Post. Power of Congress over the District of Columbia

mmunity presupposes a govern ment of law. If that government be a republic its citizens are the sole sources, as well as the subjects of its power. Its constitution is their hill of directions to their own agents—a grant authorizing the exercise of certain powers, and pro-hibiting that of others. In the constitution of the United States, whatever may be obscure, the clause granting power to Congress over the Federal District may well defy misconstruction.— Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 18: "The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district." Congress may make laws "in all cases;" not of kinds, not all laws whatsoever, but laws "in all cases whatsoever. The grant respects the subjects of legislation, not the moral nature of laws. In respect to the former, the power of Congress is unlimited; in respect to the latter, though not constitutionally limited, it is, in common with the law-making power every where, morally limited. No legislature can authorize murder, or make honesty penal, or virtue a crime, or exact imes, or pass ex-post facto laws in criminal cases. In these and similar respects, the power of Congress is held in check by immutable principles, existing in the nature of things, not imposed by the Constitution, but presupposed and assumed by it. Legislative power every where is bounded by these limits, whether restrained by

is bounded by these limits, whether restrained by the Constitution or not. The power of Congress over the District is restricted only by those principles that limit ordinary legislation, and in many respects has still wider scope.

In common with the legislatures of the states, Congress cannot suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, or pass a bill of attainder, or abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, or invade the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, or pass a law respecting an establishment of religion. These are general limitations. Congress cannot do these things anywhere. The exact import, therefore things anywhere. The exact import, therefore, of the clause "in all cases whatsoever," is, on all subjects within the appropriate sphere of legislation. Some legislatures are restrained by consti-

traverses the whole field of legitimate legislation. All the power of any legislature within its own jurisdiction, Congress holds over the District of Columbia.

It has been objected, that the clause in question respects merely police regulation, and that its sole design was to enable Congress to protect itself against mobs. But if the convention that framed the constitution aimed to provide for a single case only, why did they vote for "all cases whatso-ever?" Besides, this clause was opposed in many of the state conventions, because the grant of power was not restricted to police regulations, but extended to "all cases whatsoever." In the Virginia convention, George Macros Macros when to make, to enable me to fulfil my promise and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were made and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were made and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were made and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were made and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were made and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were made and other many tically operated upon, you will not, I feel confident shrink from another proposition which I am about to make, to enable me to fulfil my promise and obtain for you Mr. Resystem's also were processed as a supplied to the state conventions. extended to "all cases whatsoever." In the Virginia convention, George Mason, the father of the Virginia constitution, Patrick Henry, Mr. Graytrol over the police was all that was necessary, and said, "They never had an idea of exclusive legislation in all cases." Patrick Henry said—
"Shall we be told when about to grant such illimitable authority, that it never will be aversized?" I make this request of you, because, first, I feel unable and travelling to table authority, that it never will be exercised? Is it consistent with 'any principle of prudence or good policy, to grant unlimited, unbounded authority?" Mr. Madison said in reply, "I did conceive that the clause under consideration was tection he had committed helpless babes, would speak its own table authority, that it never will be exercised? Is one of those parts which would speak its own one of those parts which would speak its own praise. I cannot comprehend that the power of legislation over a small district will involve the dangers which he apprehends." Governor Randolph said, "the wisdom of the convention is manifest in granting to Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the place of their session."—(See Debates in the Virginia Convention, p. 320.) In diction over the place of their session."—(See Debates in the Virginia Convention, p. 320.) In the 43d number of the "Federalist," Mr. Madison says, "The indispensable necessity of completeauthority at the seat of government carries its own evidence with it. The former part of the clause, 'Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation," gives the power to exercise exclusive legislation, gives the power of sole jurisdiction, and the latter part, "in all cases whatsoever," defines the extent of it. Since, then, Congress is the sole legislator, and since its power is limited only by those checks which are common to all legislatures, it follows, that what the law-making power is intrinsically competent to do any where, Congress is competent to do in the District of Co-

The question next to be argued is this,-Is the law-making power competent to abolish slavery, when not prevented by constitutional restrictions, —or, is the abolition of slavery within the appropriate sphere of legislation? In every governnent absolute sovereignty exists somewhere. In the United States it exists primarily with the people, and ultimate sovereignty always exists with them. In each of the states, the legislature ossesses a representative sovereignty, delegated y the people through the Constitution—the people hus committing to the legislature a portion their sovereignty, and specifying, in their constititution, the amount of grant. That the people in any state where slavery exists, have the power to abolish it, none will deny. If the legislature do not possess the power, it is because the people have reserved it to themselves. If they had lodged with the legislature "power to exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever," they would have parted with their entire sovereignty over the legislation of the state, and so far forth the legislature would have become the people, clothed with all their functions, and as such competent, during the con-tinuance of the grant, to do all that the people might have done before the surrender of all their oower: consequently they would have the power o abolish slavery. 'The sovereignty of the district of Columbia exists somewhere. Where is it lodged? With the citizens of the district? They have no legislature, no representation in Congress, and no political power whatever. With Maryland and Virginia? They have surrendered to the United States their "full and absolute right and entire sovereignty," and the people of the United States have committed to Congress, by the constitution, the power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all

ases whatsoever over such district. Thus the sovereignty of the district of Colum oia is shown to reside solely in the Congress of the United States; and since the power of the people of a state to abolish slavery results from their possessing entire sovereignty within the state, so he power of Congress to abolish slavery in the district, follows legitimately frem its entire sove-reignly within the district. If it be objected that Congress can have no more power over the dis-trict than was held by the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, we ask what clause in the constitu tion graduates the power of Congress by the stand ard of a state legislature? Was the United States constitution worked into its present shape under the measuring line and square of Virginia and Maryland? and is its power to be levelled down until it can run in the grooves of state legislation? These is a deal of prating about Congressions power, as though Congress were indebted to Mary land and Virginia for it. The powers of those states, whether few or many, prodigies or nullities have nothing to do with the question. As wel have nothing to do with the question. As well thrust in the powers of the Grand Kama to join issue upon, or twist papal bulls into constitutional tether with which to curb congressional action.—
The constitution of the United States gives to Congress power, and takes it away, and it alone. The states of Maryland and Virginia adopted the constitution before they ceded the territory of the district. By their acts of cession they abdicated their

sovereignty over the district, to make room for that provided by the United States constitution. which sovereignty was to commence as soon as a cession of territory by states, and its acceptance by Congress furnished a sphere for its exercise.

# From the Friend of Man.

The After-plece.

If any thing were wanting to make THE FARCE

For the Friend of Man. Mr. Goodell will please publish the following

LETTER PROM REV. D. R. GILMEN TO GERRIT SMITT Gerrit Smith, Esq.
Sin,—As the political papers almost throughout

the state of Ohio are boasting that "the Rev. D. R. Gilmer has been defeated in his attempts to justify American slavery, by Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y.," I wish to prove that this is not the fact. I made a proposition to you, to which you have literally and finally acceded. And as your sympathies for "the poor crushed slave" are pracshall be under the necessity of relinquishing my ministerial labors for six weeks, and of losing 60 son, and others, assailed it on that ground. Mr. Mason said, "this clause gives an unlimited authority in every possible case within the district. He would willingly give to them exclusive power as far as respected the police and good government of the place, but he would give them no more."

ministerial labors for six weeks, and of losing 60 dollars, (which seems unreasonable;) yet I am willing to bear this loss for the purpose of complying with my proposal to you. It will be necessary for me to go to Virginia in order to wind up this matter with Mr. Braxton, and to obtain his slaves for you. If, therefore, you will send me one of the place, but he would give them no more."—
for you. If, therefore, you will send me one hundred dollars, to pay for my fare, I will immediately go to Virginia and bring the slaves with

not prove to be a slave stealer? Third-He must sider, sir, that it is your imperious duty to bear my expenses to and from Virginia, to settle this contract, and likewise, as a Christian gentleman and philanthropist," as the "Herald and Gazette" pronounced you to be last week, to pay for the oss of my time.

The editors of the Cleveland paper (political) have most grossly misrepresented this affair, and wish to have it rectified. You speak in your etter of your desire to have each of the slaves provided with a comfortable suit of clothes for the winter. Most cheerfully, sir, will I attend likewise to this provision, if you will afford the means. Any thing that I can do to help in this cause, shall very willingly be done. I await your answer, and am ready at any moment to go to Virginia, when receive money to bear my expenses. delay, please to answer this letter. I have now three slaves for you. Are you willing to receive them?

# Yours respectfully, D. R. GILLMER.

option. I would suggest to you, however, that, perhaps, you had better publish it. Please direct to Elyria, Lorain co., Ohio. Should you please, you can select any other individual beside equainted with Mr. B., to negotiate this business cannot close this letter without again expressing my decided and instinctive abhorrence of the system of slavery. I have already sacrificed, by my zeal in inquiring for truth on this subject, the the tender regards of some of my nearest relatives, who are slaveholders, who accuse me of being an bolitionist, and opposed to the interests of the South. I am determined to be governed by truth, and am prepared to-day to become an abolitionist, it my duty demands it of me, although all my slaveholding friends would disown me. Yet I can not consider it as my duty to embrace the principles and sentiments, and, above all, the ultimate spiritual or moral consequences of the "instant abolition" of southern slavery. This "southern slavery" was at first, I admit, a "heaven-daring sin;" but, are the present generation accountable for the sin of their fathers? God says, in Ezekiel xviii. 'the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father.' The evils which have been generated upon us by the curse of slavey, in their physical and moral effects, are certainly not attributable to us. What had we, who were unborn, to do with the introduction of slavery into Virginia and the southern states? The sin rests not upon us, but upon those men who winked at it. The slave-trade was first introduced into the world in 1442 by a Portuguese, named Anthony Gonsalez. His example was followed by Hawkins, whose wicked voyage was patronized by the Queen of England (Elizabeth.) The slave-trade soon became such a source of gain, that the lords of the Parliament of England gave it their approbation and sanction. Virginia being was forced upon it in the year 1620. This curs having been introduced into Virgiuia, was soon practised in the other states, and thus slavery was forcibly established in our land, without any voluntary choice of the people, by the legislative judicature of the kingdom to which the people were subjects. Under these circumstances, then, are not the dreadful and abhorrent denunciations against the slaveholders of the south, who have in herited from their progenitors their slaves, under existing conditions, unjust and unchristian-like? did not intend to extend my P.S. to this length but my feelings and judgment have constraine to make these remarks. D. R. G.

REPLY OF GERRIT SMITH TO THE ABOVE LETTER. Rev. D. R. Gillmer.

SIR,-Your letter, without date, (your former was without signature,) came to hand last evening. I this day met, in the "New York American," with a letter from "Carter Braxton," which gives a new, and, to yourself, doubtless, a very unexa new, and, to yourself, doubtess, a very unexpected turn to the matter between us. As I am not acquainted with either of you, it does not become me to judge which of you has the bad memory in this case. But on which ever side the fault is, it is certainly to be regretted, for the sake of the reputation of both of you, that there should be so wide a difference between Mr. Braxton's and your recollections on the subject of your agency to dispose of his slaves. And it must be specially trying to your own sensibilities to find that, after you have informed the public of your ample powers to negotiate a transfer of Mr. Braxton's slaves, "this very disinterested, pious man," as

course, terminates our correspondence. It is pro-bable that you will be much occupied for some time to come in exchanging letters of explanation, &c., with him. Please say to him, in one of them, that, notwithstanding he throws me into the same class with the "assassin" and the "viper," my heart is as full of kindness towards him, as towards my poor brothers and sisters whom he refuses.

liberate from the slaveholder's iron grasp.

Your, &c., GERRIT SMITH.

MEETING . TO THE PRINTER of the Friends of Order, Liberty, and Law

A meeting of the Geauga County Anti-Slavery ise, in Painesville, on the 8th of December, 1 o'clock, P.M., in consequence of the murder of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. The president, J. H. Paine, took the chair, and called the meeting to order. The Hon. Storm Rosa, on invitation, tool a seat with the president, as did the Reverend Mr. Bettie, of the Methodist church. Elder Hartwell offered an impressive prayer to our common Father, who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, invoking his aid and counsel in our struggle for our inalienable rights. The declara-tion of sentiments of Mr. E. P. Lovejoy was read by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, after which the fol-lowing resolution was passed by the unanimous

vote of a very large meeting:

Resolved,—That the principles embraced in the declaration of sentiments of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, commend themselves to our hearts and consciences, and are worthy the adoption of every member of the human family.

The President then addressed the meeting, and

defended the character and memory of Mr. Lovejoy from the imputations of the pro-slavery press, and pointed out the dangers that attend the liberties of the country from the spirit of slavery. The Rev. Carlos Smith followed in a very candid and forcible speech, showing from the demands that have made upon the free states, to suppress the liberty of the press, of speech and the right of petition, that she entertained hostile deigns against the liberties of the non-slaveholding states; and 2d, that the mobs, and violence, and murders perpetrated in these states, at the bidding show a great amount of pro-slavery feeling in the non-slaveholding states. In conclusion, he urged to new diligence in defence of our rights and liberties. The following resolutions were then presented and adopted by a united vote of the society. The meeting was well attended, Many who do not belong to the society were present, and gave a most respectful attention The choir of singers performed several pieces with great effect upon the audience. The meeting was then closed, and all seemed to go away well satisfied that it had been a profitable one.

Resolved, 1st, That only those editors and pro prietors of presses are safely intrusted with the important business of helping to form the public mind. who fearlessly denounce and reprobate po pular violence, and all else that threatens in the least degree illegally to infringe upon the great right, guaranteed by all our constitutions, of dom of speech and of the press.

2d, That all our patronage should be withdrawn from, and our deepest pity engaged for, those editors and proprietors of presses, who, through fear of a stint in bread or favor, are afraid to call it arson, when a mob deliberately and openly fire a building, for the avowed purpose of destroying thirty or forty citizens assembled within to defend their inalienable constitutional rights; and to call it murder, when the rioters deliberately shoot them

3d. That those editors are traitors to the sacred abolitionists, or desire to pander for this hatred in their patrons, charge the guilt of riots and popular violence, not upon the actors, but upon those whose defence and exercise of their dearest, most invaluable rights, have been the innocent occasion of such riots

4th, That the murdered Lovejoy fell a martyr in the sacred cause of human liberty, because he yielded his life for the maintenance of the dearest rights of an American citizen, the right freely to speak and otherwise to publish his own opinions

5th, That it is a sin against reason, religion, and American freedom, to charge the guilt of his death upon himself, unless it can be shown that we ought to hold our most important rights and privileges at the discretion of a mob; and that the exercise of them when the mob forbids, throws upon us the guilt of the outrages with which the mob may see fit, in their sovereign pleasure, to

6th, That to charge him even with imprudence, reflects the deepest, most indelible disgrace upon the citizens of Alton, inasmuch as it reveals a state of society there so nearly allied to lawless barbarism, that it is dangerous for a citizen to exercise his dearest, most important rights.

7th, That the blood of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy was offered a sacrifice before the shrine of American slavery. 8th, That this horrid sacrifice demands of every American citizen at once to choose between the absolute reign, in this land, of the spirit of slavery and the reign of the spirit of liberty. 9th, That the dominion of liberty, free and safe.

can only be established by the annihilation of slavery. 10th, That therefore, every American citizen, every lover of God and man, is called upon to himself as the irreconcilable enemy of slavery, and to lend his influence to the success of those moral means, by which alone abolitionists would accomplish its extermination. 11th, That the self-devotion and unconquerable

determination of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, to main tain at any cost, the freedom of the press, the palladium of all our liberties, command our highest admiration, and we will rank him with the benefactors of our country; and that we deeply sym pathize with the inexpressible grief of the widow of this maryr.

The following resolution was offered by Mr

12th That while the horrid murder of the la mented Lovejoy, for nobly defending the freedom of the press and the rights of man, should arouse every friend of liberty in these free states to bolder ore zealous and united efforts to protect and defend our own personal rights; it sho feetingly remind us that two millions and a half of red brothers and sisters are now helpless and ignorant, actually within the grasp of the monster slavery, and are really feeling his relent-less cruelty, and should awaken in all our breasts a deeper and warmer and more uniform sympathy for their sufferings, and more patient self-denying and active exertions for their speedy release. JAMES H. PAINE, President.

SETH MARSHALL, jr., Secretary.

Anti-Slavery Convent The first annual meetins of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the borough of Aarrisburg, on Monday, the 16th of January, 1838, at 9 o'clock, A. M. (An informal meeting of the delegates will be need, at the same place, on the previous afternoon—

POLITICAL,

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. ECOND SESSION. Mr. Calhoun's Resolution

In Senate, Jan, 3.

Mr. Calhoun then brought forward his reso utions touching the subject of Slavery, preceding them with some few remarks in their defence, vindi ating his motives and the general character of th

Mr. Morris asked for a division of the question He wished to submit his resolutions as an amer ment, one by one, to the resolutions presented by Mr. Calhoun. He said he regretted to hear the Senator from S. Carolina speak of Southern Righto as a distinct thing. As a Western man he knew nothing of Western Rights. He knew of no sec-tional divisions in our government. The States were one great whole and admitted of no division. There was no such division in our government. none whatever He was as much of a State Rights man as Mr. Calhoun, but he differed from him altogether as to State Rights. Did Mr. Calhoun mean to say that a question could not be discussed having reference to an institution in another State Did he mean that an Ohio man could not discuss the merits of an abstract question? That an Ohio press could not write about Slavery? That writing was intermeddling? That mere speaking was intermeddling ! That I interfered with Souther Rights because I chose to discuss the merits of any class of institutions. Mr. Morris said he consid ered Mr. Calhoun's resolutions an attack upon the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech. He considered that Congress had no right to act upon them, and that to pass them would be a direct attack upon the dearest rights given by God to man. The alient and sedition law was a sheet of white paper, compared with the principles embodied in the resolutions. The Vermont resolutions were far better and more worthy of adoption, and his own resolutions he considered far less dangerous. Without further discussion a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted by year and nays, 32 to 13. The following is the first res

olution as adopted:-Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federa Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, everally as free, independent and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and

The second resolution was then brought up for discussion, and on motion of Mr. Preston the words "an assumption of superiority" were stricken out. Mr. Morris moved an amendment, which Mr. Preston amended by moving to strike out

"morsl, political and religious."

Mr. Calhoun opposed this strenuously, and he hoped the Senate would not strike out. He considered the resolution milk and water without it. The words proposed to be stricken out were the gist of the whole matter. Mr. PRESTON said he moved his amendment to

ment from the Ohio Senator was to be adopted. Mr. Buchanan seconded the amendment as oped it would be adopted. Mr. Morris followed against the resolution favor of the amendment, and yet argued that if the amendment was adopted the resolution was power less, and the abolitionists would laugh it to scorn

he amendment, only on the ground that the amend-

ening it as much as possible. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, made some unimportan remarks in regard to his colleague, and the State of Ohio. He was willing to make himself amenable to his constituents for his votes.

Still, as he opposed the resolution, he was for weak

lution as it was. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the resolutions were a double aspect. So far as they were intended as a protection to Southern Rights, he was in calculated, and no doubt, deliberately designed, to favor of them. But the resolutions embodied principlas wholly hostile to the character of our Government. The resolutions, he said, every one of them, embodied the real unmitigated spirit of Nullification, of South Carolina Nullification too, in be the result? The door of discussion once openits worst form. The resolutions throughout contained principles at war with our Government, and vent Mr. Swift, Mr. Niles, and other gentlement. he should therefore oppose them.

Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, followed, and hat although he was a Union man, he went strongly with the South upou this question. There was division in the South upon this subject-none whatever-they were as one man. He regretted that the Government had no power to check the spread of Abolition, and wished that such power was granted them. He had no objections to men's expressing their opinions, but if the Abolitionists went to Georgia, they would be caught.

Mr. CALHOUN replied, and said his resolution had no reference whatever to Nullification, and went into an argument in favor of his resolutions and in defence of his State Rights notions. He saw no danger from the adoption of his resolutions, and he thought he acted the part of the true lover of the Union when he brought them forward .-Persons, he said, had misrepresented him upon this

Mr. BAYARD explained, and continued to argue the point that the resolutions were of the Nulli-fication order, and he thought there was danger in adopting them.

The Senate, by yeas and nays, 31 to 14, refused to strike out the words above named, "moral, pol-itical and religious."

Mr. WRIGHT suggested an amendment which was acceded to by Mr. Calhoun. The question was about to be taken on the reso

ition as reported, when Mr. BAYARD continued his objections in opposition to the resolution, and was answered by Mr. Calhoun. Here a personal conversation of a party character, was kept up for a few moments between Mr. BAYARD and Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. WEBSTER next took the floor, and pointe out his objections to the resolutions. He entered into a logical but brief discussion of the constitutional relationship between the General Govern-ment and the States of the Union. His remarks were directed in reply to Mr. Calhoun's, which he took up one by one as made in reply to Mr. Bay-ard. Although late in the day, the Senate Cham-ber was crowded, and every one seemed to listen with intense attention. The remarks made to-day were the first made during the present session by

Mr. CALHOUN replied, and a brief and interest ng conversation was kept up between the two Sentors. Mr. Webster rejoined.

P. 8.-A quarter to 5 P. M. The second res lution has just passed—ayes 31, noes 9.

IN SENATE.

The third resolution of Mr, CALROUN, cam up for consideration. The Senate chamber was again crowded, and the House presented a beggarly account of empty boxes. Galleries, doorways, of the Senate, all were throng to overflowing.

ent proposed by Mr. Nonvell, of Michigan ho advocated the striking out of the last claus

Mr. Calhoun hoped the amendment would be adopted, and gave his reasons at length for osing it.

Mr. Nonvert persisted in his amendment.

A debate followed between Messrs. Prestor

and Calhoun as to the merits of the third resolution and "domestic institutions" of the South .-

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, followed with an amend ment to the third resolution of Mr. Calmoun.—
The amendment was embodied in the form of a proviso, which proviso contained the first clause of the Declaration of Independence—the remark that "the Union must be preserved"—and the remark of Jefferson in relation to the gag law, that "error of onlying cassed to be dangerous when research of opinion ceased to be dangerous when reason was left free to combat it."

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, brought forth another amendment similar to the one offered by Mr. Smith, of Indiana. His proviso said that the resolution were not to be construed into an attack on the libery of the press and the freedom of speech.

Mr. Morris replied severely to his colleague

who preceded his amendment with some few remarks in regard to the resolutions. Mr. Morres opposed the resolutions with great vehemence, and defended the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press and the right of the people to petition for reess of grivances,

Mr. Young, of Illinois, said he was surprised hear Senators from the South to say "hands off." He thought that the strength of the abolitionists was so great, so extensive and so much upon the increase, that the South blinded itself by refusing to listen to the evidences sofore her. In his opin-on the South could not protect uself without the protection of the General Government, and he was herefore surprised that any man should discard

Mr. Preston replied. He thanked the gentleman for his sympathy for the South. He wanted none of it-if he thought the South was not able to take care of itself. The South was abundantly able to protect itself. She wanted no interference -nothing but constitutional protection. She still cried, "hands off, hands off, hands off," to all-to he States, to the General Government beyond her lefined constitutional powers of protection. She complained of interference and wanted none of it. The laws upon this subject were many and highly penal, and Mr. Parston would say that in spite of United States' laws, if any man interfered with Slavery in South Carolina would hang him upon the strength of her laws.

The debate was continued up to nearly four Mr, Wall of New Jersey, made a strong speech n opposition to the resolutions, and in favor of the ment of Mr, SMITH. He was opposed to he whole discussion and the groundwork of the vhole discussion, because it was a subject Con-

gress had no right to handle. Mr. BUCHANAN followed, and said that he should move an adjournment. The Senate was in bad emper, and he hoped Senators would be better ured to-morrow.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. Mr. Calhoun is destined to be the victim of in consistencies. It is well that he is gifted with a singular power of sophistry. His acts, except when he is, himself, left to explain them, are, to our view, almost like the vagaries of a mad man.

It is scarcely a week since, in his place in the Senate, he avowed himself opposed to every kind of discussion upon the subject of slavery. He would hear nothing-allow of no reference, no printing; no report upon any petition or other document that had any allusion to domestic slavery. He threatened a dissolution or the Union whenever it was mentioned. He derided the idea of a to those which the Pr calm, dispassionate report upon considered it fraught with untold dangers.
yet what is now his own "position?" He trodudced into the Senate a string of resolutions, bring up the whole question of slavery, with all its collaterals, abolition in the District of Columbia the abstract right to hold slaves, and every other from the north, from giving aloose to their tongues. after Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Preston, and the other Southern Senators shall have had their say? Day after day the discussion must become warmer and warmer. Mr. C's ultraism on the one hand will bring out the ultraism of the North on the other. One extravagance will be get another. The Northern members will be denounced as abolitionists, the Southern as slaveholders tyrants-until, at length, when the cool, deliberate conspirator, who has provoked the storm, shall find it at its height he will seize upon some moment propitious to his designs, and call upon his Southern confederates to abandon the Senate Chamber-it may be, with

the intent of declaring the Union dissolved. We may do Mr. Calhoun injustice-but we find it impossible to resist the conviction that the whole aim of his attempts at agitation is to bring about a dissolution of the Union. With this view he has been, for some time, endeavoring to poison and sophisticate the public mind in the South with the a, altogether visionary and unreal, that the people of the North are bent upon the accomplishment of some object inimical to the security of their property in their slaves. With a subtlety which it is difficult to repel, he has impressed this idea upon the South, and he now comes forward, in the Senate, with propositions in the discussion of which he hopes to find corroboration for his opinions. We trust that no encouragement will b given to his views-that the moderate men, both of the South and the North, will extinguish the firebrand, at once, and thus stifle another of the nionizing projects of his prolific brain.

> From the Baltimore Patriot. "Agitation."

It appears to us, of the Middle Ground, that there are certain fanatics and politicians in each extreme of the Union, who think they can make something out of the excitement consequent upon the agita-Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing under date of the 21st ult. uses this language:

"What measures shall we adopt? We must in the first place, have a Southern Conventiondemand new guarantees under the Constitution, or

issolve the Union." "New guarantees under the Constitution, or dis solve the Union." This is the language of a correspondent of Mr. Calhoun's leading organ in South Carolina—a paper which has suddenly ceased its opposition to the Royalist and Spoils Party of Martin Van Buren, and as suddenly opened its batteries on Henry Clay—hunting a the musty records of the past, for matter with which to feed the flame of excitement which is strives to get up in the South, against him. This, strives to get up in the South, against him. This, in fact, is very nearly the language of Mr. Calhoun, himself, in the Senate Chamber, when he talks about "letting the North go"—(go where!) and alludes in familiar phrase to that greatest of public calamities, a dissolution of the Union.—But is it, we ask, the language of Patriotism! "New guarantees under the Constitution."—
We believe that the Constitution as it is, is sufficient for justice, and security in all our rights and institutions, if faithfully adhered to. We go for a faithfull adherence to the obligations of this wise and salutary and necessary compact of sovereign States, and would seek to secure such adherence

expedict. ust red in some degree to weaken the "bond of aion" among the States. They must tend, slow degrees, to sap the foundations eracy, which, under all circumstances the pear and prosperity of the WHOLE UNION.

John Quincy Adams.

The ollowing letter from this fearless, undaun ed, an most able advocate of human rights, will be found exceedingly interesting to our readers.— We shall insert the communication of E. Nichols, which he alludes, next week. Ed. Nat. Enx. Washington, 29th Dec., 1837.

My RESPECTED FRIEND: Conformably to the request of Eli Nichols, the writer of the enclosed letter, I enclose it to you With him I have no the pleasure of a persona acquaintance, and know nothing of him beyond what knowledge his litter itself gives. He did not know when he wrote, but you know, with what vehemence I was called to order, and with what peremptory authority I was silenced, and commanded to take my seal for daring to proounce the name of Lovejoy and the word der in the House of Representatives of the United States. You know these are things about which we are not permitted to speak in that Temple of Preedon, the Representative Hall of the North American Union, and you can judge what prospect of success there can be for petitions to the or even for any note of reprobation, to brand with

infany that outrage upon human rights, and that indelible stam upon the justice of the land.

You have also seen, my friend, that the majoriy of his same House have resolved, that although they will receive petitions relating to slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and to the traffic in Slaves, they will not read, print, or refer them, or have any action upon them

Of such petitions I have presented hundreds signed by thousands and tens of thousands of name, and I have yet more on hand to present With many of these petitions, I have received letters committing them to my charge, with expressions of kindness and of confidence, and of hallow ed zea for the cause of liberty, to which no heart, that his not transformed itself to marble, could fail to respond. I have often longed to read those letters to the House; but I knew it would be in vair for me to ask their permission; I request you therefore, to publish this letter, that, if possible all the petitioners may know that I have faithfully discharged the trust which they have confided to me, and that I will carry with me to another world the memory of their petitions, and of the letters committing them to my fidelity, as pleas to the mercy of Omnipotence, for the pardon of their sins and of mine.

But I am now engaged in another and a kindred cause. The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, has, if not specially recommended, at least instigated them, to measures of hostility against the neighboring nation of Mexico; and that part of his message has already been referred to a committee, seven out of nine of whose nembers-if not expressly selected for their concurrence with the views and wishes of the President upon this subject-are under influences stimulating them to a war with Mexico, which I be lieve they are not able to resist. I am, therefore, under strong apprehension that the majority of this committee will report opinions giving countenance

In this emergency, I received a petition signed by certain members of a Peace Society in New York, and others, praying for the preservation of peace with Mexico, and for other measures to pronote perpetual and universal peace, which I was requested to present.

I did so, and moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to read, consider, and report thereon. The chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations moved its reference to that committee, knowing that upon this question the majority of the House would vote with him. I then moved the same instructions to that committee which I had proposed should be given to the Select Committee, which I had first requested .-This he inflexibly resisted, and a majority of the House sustained him in refusing to instruct the Committee, even to report upon the petitions which are for PEACE.

You will see, in the National Intelligencer, the Report of the debate begun, but not yet terminated. upon this all important question of Peace or War with Mexico. I have deemed it my indispensable duty to seize the first possible occasion to manifest my opposition to this war, and my profound and conscientious disapprobation of all that part of the President's message relating to it. Report of the Secretary of State on our relations with Mexico, is, in my jungment, still more exceptionable. Profoundly convinced that a war with Mexico, at this time, would be a prelude to a dissolution of this Union, and to a civil, foreign, and servile war of races for mutual extermination, I on the affairs of Canada. In answer to this reso have not lost a moment to raise my voice against it, which I have done, as you will see, under continual calls to order, interruptions from all quarters of the House, peremptory orders from the speaker to take my seat, interdictions to read papers, be- Departments. cause they were too pointed to the support of my argument, and solemn taking of yeas and nays upon the question, whether I should be permited to proceed. Do not believe, my worthy frend, that all this has proceeded from any disorder on my part. The war-hoop from the presidential palace, has sounded too loud and too long for the still small voice of peace to be heard in the Halls of the Captol. Peace herself must raise her voice to tone of thunder, or she will be answered with the

Bowie knife, the bowstring, or the mute. But all the paths of Wisdom are Peace. I pray for her, in her own spirit; and I take this occasion to express the hope that you will republish in the National Enquirer, the admirable letter of William National Enquirer, the admirable letter of William Ellery Channing, of the 14th of December, to the abolitionists. If the spirit of the gospel of peace which animated the martyr Stephen, breathing in the soul of Channing, bas called us to lament that Lovejoy was armed in self-defence when he fell,—and I hesitate to unite with him in that sentiment—it is the only one in that letter to which I object, and it must be with the confession, that he that the reversel of the purest Christianity on his s the warrant of the purest Christianity on his side. So far as his letter goes in exhortation to of peace, I hope they will permit me to add my voice to his, and adopt every word of his letter as mine. To the Society of which you are a member, his doctrine is already an article of faith.

I am your friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. More of Canadian Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 8. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The President sent to the House a Message

morable means that are at once lawful and asks for an appropriation to pay for the services of the troops which he has ordered upon the frontiers for the purpose of preserving neutrality. The wheet da "dissolution of the Union." Such "alternativ," thus lightly suggested, cannot work for the curity of any section of the country, and with suitable demands for redress. The documents accompanying it are letters from the Secretary of War to the Governors of N. York and Vermont, calling upon them to raise troops for the purpose of suppressing hostilities, and to call them their laws, as uncout from as great a distance as possible from the letter. Therefore frontiers in order that the troops thus called out may be as little excited as possible.

Among the documents also received was a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox, the British Minister. The letter gives the particulars of the attack upon the Caroline, and says the American Government will expect redress from the hands of the British Government. The letter also appeals to the British Minister to sustain the Government in its efforts to preserve the strictest

neutrality.

After the message had been read, Mr. Thomrson of S. C. adressed the House briefly, and moved a reference of that part of the message calling for an appropriation to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the remaining part to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He condemned in strong terms the letter from Mr. Forsyth to the British Minister, and said that it was tame, undignified, Minister, and said that it was tame, undignified, and lacked the proper spirit. If the attack upon the Caroline, said Mr. T. is as it is represented to be, the act was cruel, murderous, unjust, and called for the severest immediate retribution on the part of the Government. No man could dread a collision with England more than himself, but yet he preferred National instice to peace, were mat-

ers to come to the worst.

Mr. FILLMORE, of New York here explained the attack of the British upon the Caroline, and Mr. Bronson defended the position taken by

the General Government in the affairs of Canada. and said the United States had done all it had power to do to preserve neutrality. He saw no reason for complaining of the course of the Ad ninistration.

Mr. RHETT, of S. C. made some remarks, condemning in strong terms the N. York excitement. He apologized for the conduct of the British soldiers, and said if the Caroline did belong to the enemies of Great Britain, as a British Colonel had affirmed, the attack upon the Caroline was not to be complained of, and was no more than any other power would have done. This too, said Mr. R. notwithstanding the attack was made at midnight upon American citizens, and upon American round. The remarks of Mr. Rhett excited nothng but dissatisfaction on the part of perhaps every ther member.

Mr. MENEFEE, of Ky. followed Mr. Rhett. He was for preserving the pacific relations between the two countries, and regretted that any man should think there was the least danger of an interruption of the good feeling existing between the people of the two countries. He looked upon the Administration, he said, as the auther of all the difficulties, and believed that if as much had been done to preserve the neutrality between Mexico and the U. States, the country would not have been called upon to put down a violation of treaty between Canada and the U. States. The conduct of the United States in regard to Mexico, he said, was infamous, discreditable and cowardly in the extreme, and placed the General Government in he attitude of the strong oppressing the weak.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C. again took the floor, nd said no man would regret and could regret more than he a war with Great Britain. But he held national honor of more importance than peace. If the soldiers of Great Britain had attacked American citizens, upon American soil; if American had thus been murdered, and the Govern-Great Britain would not give full and ample redress for such an attack and such murder, he was for having justice and satisfaction whatever might be the consequences.

Mr. Wise followed and deprecated discussion We hear now of nothing but war and rumors of war; war upon Abolition, war with England, and war with Mexico. There are said Mr. Wise, four persons in the United States who have the power to make war with the British;-the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Governor of New York, and the Major General sent to command the troops of New York in preserving neutrality. The question therefore assumed an important aspect, and became a matter of great importance. In regard to the Canadian controvesy e had not made up his mind, and therefore should give no opinion as to its merits. Mr. Wise concluded by moving the previous question. The mo-

tion was seconded, 80 to 77. The main question was then put,-which wa the adoption of two motions, one to refer to the committee of Foreign Relations all the papers before the House on the subject of the Canadian difficulties, and that part calling for appropriations to the committee of Ways and Means. Three messages were then received from the President of the U. States, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. These three messages were in answer to the three resolutions adopted by the House on Friday in relation to the attack on the Mexican brig Guere by the U.S. ship Natchez. The second, in answer to Mr. Adams' resolution, and the third in answer to the resolution of Mr. FILLMORE, lution it was said that the message of the President of the United States and its accompanying documents, read this morning, contained all the information in the possession of the President or the

Annexation of Texas.

In Senate, January 4, Mr. Senator Preston made his move respecting annexing Texas to the Union. It runs thus:

Whereas the just and true boundary of the U. S. nder the treaty of Louisiana extended in the South West to the Rio Grand del Norte, which river continued to be the true boundary line until the territory west of the Sabine was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819,—and whereas such render of a portion of the territory of the U. States is of evil precedent and of questionable constitutionality'-and whereas many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to establish the same true boundary, and to annex to the U. States the territory occupied by the State of Texas with

Resolved, That with the consent of the Sta previously had, and whenever it can be effected nsistently with the public faith and treaty stipplations of the U. States, it is desirable and expe dient to annex the said Territory to the United

The matter lies for consideration.

Mr. Norvell's Resolutions. Resolved, That the government of the United States is a national government only for the general purposes specified in the federal constitu

That the states of this Union, in all their re served rights and powers, are separate, indepenlent, and sovereign political communities.

That any interference by one or more states. by the people of one or more states, with the do-mestic institutions of any other state of this Union, or with any of its reserved rights and powers over those institutions, is a palpable and dangerous infraction of the spirit of the constitution of the United States, tending directly to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Union, and to sever the bonds which connect us together as one people.

That the Senate of the United States, composed of the representatives of the states, in their sovereign capacities, and bound to protect the reserved rights and powers left to them in the compact of Union, would regard any attempt, on the part of the federal government, under the pretext of iegulating commerce among the several states, or the citizens of any of the states, allowed by them in any kind of property, recognized as such, by

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States will neither receive, nor entertain, any petition memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying Congress to prohibit any such trade.

Resolved, That, as it would, be a breach of the public faith of the nation, to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of the people of the district, the Senate will neither receive, nor entertain, any petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the adoption of such measures, unless it proceed from people of the district of Columbia,

> [Correspondence of the Atlas.] The Right of Petition. J. Q. Adams.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1837. Your readers are aware that when J. Q. Adems was member of this house to freedom of speech." Of course this answer was not entered on the journal of the proceedings of that day, but Mr. Adams, by his motion to amend the journal the day following, succeeded notwithstanding the failure of that motion, in having his answer entered at length upon the records of the house. Having thus accomplished his object, as he took his seat he said to Patton, who sits beside him, "Well, Mr. Patton, I have damned your resolution to appropriation from "". beside him, "Well, Mr. Patton solution to everlasting fume!"

From Washington City.

Saturday, Dec. 30. In my last letter, I prophesied that next Wednesday will be an important day in the senate, when Mr. Calhoun's resolutions come up, and I am doubly assured on that point by what occurred in the chamber to-day. Mr. Morris, of Ohio, presented, for the consideration of that body, a series of resolutions in reference to the testing of the consideration of the chamber to the testing in the chamber to the testing the consideration of the consideration of the chamber to the testing the consideration of the chamber to the chamber of resolutions in reference to the action of Congress on the subject of slavery, the principles of which are diametrically subject of slavery, the principles of which are diametrically opposed to those contained in Mr. Calhoun's. They insist upon the entire right of the national government to be gislate upon the subject of slavery in the district of Columbia, and as emphatically contend for the inviolable right of petition on it or any other matter.

The reading of these resolutions at once rivetted the at-The reading of these resolutions at once rivetted the attention of every senator, and not a few smiles were seen on their faces as the clerk read aloud some of those parts that were especially opposed to the principles in Mr. Calhoun's manifesto. After they were read, Mr. Calhoun rose, and in that slow, low tone, that always characterizes his voice when very much excited, said he had long suspected that the spirit of abolition lurked in some members of that body, but that now it was fully and openly avowed. He tooked but that now it was fully and openly avowed. He looked upon these resolutions as embodying the creed of abolitionists, and hoped that the sense of the senate would be taken upon them, for the purpose of bringing the motion to a crisis, and letting the people know the result of a vote upon

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Mr. Morris moved to have them printed, and notified the Senate that he would call them up when Mr. Calhoun's were brought up, to which he would then offer them as amendments. They were ordered to be printed. Here is one result of Mr. Calhoun's solemn manifesto. Mr. Webster appeared in his seat to-day, looking well but rather pale d evidently in good spirits. There is nothing now to induce Mc. Swift to withhold any longer his petition, and thus we have every prospect of the topic of abolition and rights of petition coming off in full feather on Wednesday

The time of the House was nearly all consumed in re ceiving petitions and reporting private bills. Innumerable were the memorials relating to Texas and abolition, and all were consigned to the insatiate maw of the clerk's desk,— Mr. Adams, of course, abounded in these more than any lution (Patton's) adopted by the house, but by physical force. He informed the house that he had a couple of pe titions, which he would not present till after the holidays. These, he said, demand Mr. Patton's resolution to be re scinded, and he was delighted to find a return of mail had

A pile of petitions, referring to Texas followed, and in that vein of irony which frequently distinguishes the expresident's most earnest indignation, he moved to refer them to the "Committee for declaring war against Mexico!"—that is, of Foreign Affairs. A laugh from all parties followed this sally. The papers had the same quiet de their predecessors, and the Ex-president, as if disappointed in not getting up a scene, asked leave to offer a resolution, calling the executive to state by what act the house concurred with President Jackson, "that any mode of redress known to the laws of nations, might be justifiably used against Mexico," as was asserted by the present President in the last message, The resolution was objected to. Both houses have adjourned over till Tuesday.—Balt. Trans.

> OHIO LEGISLATURE. From the Columbus Ohio Political Register. Public Sentiment.

The House has been slighly agitated for a few days past, by the frequent presentation of peti-tions from different portions of the State, in reference to certain laws which are considered by many oppressive upon the colored population. An effort was made by Mr. Foot, at an early stage of their presentation, to send them to a Select Committee; the House, however, gave them a different direction, and petitions of their nature are invariably referred to the Standing Committee on the Judiciary. One of the petitions presented yesterday, was of a novel character. It solicited the Legislature to pass resolutions declaratory of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, an instructing them to do so without delay. This document came from Clermont county, and as it was irra printed form, no doubt many of a similar nature will be received during the season.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1838.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Presentation of Petitions and Memorials-Mr. Wade, from citizens of Ashtabula, petitions for the passage of a resolution declaring that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery, and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, that it has the constitutional power to abolish the same in the several territories of the Union, that it has the constitutional power to prohipit the slave trade between the several States of the Union, and that, in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power; for the immediate repeal of all laws in this State which make any distinctions among its inhabitants on account of color; for the immediate passage of a law securing to every human being within the State a trial by jury; for a protest of the Legislature against the admission of Texas into the Union, or any new State whose Constitution tolerates domes-

tic slavery on known has moderned a HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Petitions presented, and appropriately refered. By Mr. Ott, the claim of John Johnston, as Canal Commissioner. By Mr. Carney, from Delaware county, for the repeal of the law providing for subscriptions by the State to joint stock Companies. By Mr. Johnston, of Carroll, for a State road from Eastport to Wellsville, By Mr. Tracy

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Canada Affairs. We have stiempted to make up, for this day's paper, a connected view of the various transactions bearing upon Canada affairs.

FIRST. We subjoin, from the correspondent of the Bal-timore Gazette, a notice of the subject in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1838.

IMPORTANT—CANADA AFFAIRS. IMPORTANT—CANADA AFFAIRS,

The session commenced in the Senate chamber this morning with the announcement of a MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT of the United States in regard to Border difficulties between the United States and Canada. The Mesculties are read by the Secretary of the Senate, and excited the most lively interest among all present.—

The President calls for a revision of the laws in regard to suppressing hostilities and enforcing strict neutrality upon the borders of the country. The Executive also asks to be elothed with more power to enable him to enforce the multiple component of the United States at home. The message was accompanied by a communication from the Marshall of the Northmen District of New York; giving the history of affairs in New York.

New York. Mr. CLAY, Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. DAVIS of Mas sections and a some remarks upon the importance of the papers before the Senate, and moved a reference to the committee of Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. BUCHANAN is

Of the Message here referred to we have no conv Second. The subject was brought up, in the House, and

CANADA MATTERS. Mr. FILMORE, of Buffalo, N. York, who had endea-cored to bring in a resolution of enquiry in regard to the conflicts of Canada, and particularly in regard to the attack nade upon the American steam-boat at Schlosser, and wi

and been disappointed in his attempts, now introduced a reand been disappointed in his attempts, now introduced a resolution as an amendment to the resolution introduced yeserday by Mr. HOWARD.

His amendment called for information in regard to the efforts of the President to preserve neutrality on the frontier, and also all the information in his power in regard to the resent movements of American citizens, and the attacks made upon them by the subjects of Great Britain.

Mr. FILMORE defended his amendment by reading sevent movements from Brifalion in variety to the vaccent acceptance.

eral letters from Buffalo in regard to the recent exciting eral letters from Dullato in regard to the recent exciting wents upon the American shore.—The letters confirmed the newspaper reports, and Mr. F. read them as evidence of the lecessity of the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. HOWARD made some few remarks in reply to Mr.

Fillmore, and in opposition to Mr. Adams's amendment. He nade a strong defe Britain no cause of complaint. Mr. Adams's amendment to objected to at length, and also to that of Fillmore, on ac-

Mr. ADAMS fell pell mell afoul of Mr. Howard for some emarks he made in reference to his and the amendment of ered by Mr. Fillmore. Mr. A. placed the opposition of Mr. H. on party grounds, and said the time had come, and sub-ects had come up for consideration, which forbid the majority of the House from giving subject matters the go by. The House would now be compelled to toe the mark; but why, said Mr. Adams, has the President spoken of the violation of neutrality on the part of the Americans, and not of the has he spoken of neutrality in Canada; and not of neutrality in Mexico! We are now threatened to have the candle ighted at both ends—at the Southern end and at the Northern end.—He might have added, in the middle too, for the Indians of Florida have not yet been driven from their fast-

bad enough to alarm all of us.

Mr. FLETCHER followed in defence of his amendment. and gave the House the news of the attack upon the steam oat on the night of the 29th by a detachment from Chip-

The debate was still further continued by Mr. SIBLEY of New York, who was in favor of the amendment of his colleague. He was in favor of preserving neutrality and of demanding strict redress for the outrage committed by the etachment of British soldiers upon Americans, and on Ame ican ground, on the night of the 29th. HAMER of Ohio was rather for excusing or apolo-

izing, or at least for throwing cold water on Mr. SMITH and Mr. CILLEY, of Maine pounced with

mr. offill an Mr. CILLER, or Maine pounced with reat force upon Mr. Howard for expressing an apparent in-fiference to the claims of Maine in her north-eastern boun-by. Both of the Maine members thought that Great Bri-in had outraged their State by so long and violently occuing a territory which belonged to them.

Mr. HOWARD explained, but not to their satisfaction
Without further discussion, the House adopted Mr. H

vision and the amendments of Mr. Adams and fr. Filmore. An adjournment followed over to Monday.

Third. We subjoin the President's Proclamation. PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. d Proclamation of the President of the United States, for

d Proclamation of the President of the United States, for the maintenance of the national neutrality in the civil war now going on in Canada.—American citizens who may violate the laws by taking part in the contest, are distinctly told that this government will not interfere in their behalf, in any difficulties into which they may be thrown. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA. A PROCE AWARION

Whereas, Information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United St in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers of that frontier, and applications having been made to the Go-vernors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortu-nately commenced in the British Province, additional infor-mation has just been received, that, notwithstanding the prolamations of the Governors of the States of New York an Termont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any untwful acts within the territory of the United States; and otwithstanding the presence of the mices of the inited States, wno, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with proper sense of their duty, the exci proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being oppeased, is every day increasing in degree; that arms and unitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured y the insurgents in the United States-that a military force, isting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States ad been actually organized, and congregated at Navy Is-ind, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen f the United States, and that they were constantly receiv-

ng accessions and aid.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the law hay be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, IARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all cizens of the United States who have thus violated their duies, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I ereby warn them, than any persons who shall compromit he neutrality of this Government by interfering in an un-awful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be riddly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficul-ties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty-second of the Independence of the United States.

By the President:

M. VAN BUREN. M. VAN BUREN. JOHN FORSTH, Secretary of State.

Fourth.—The following notice from the Globe of Jan (evening,) is also of interest: Prompt and energetic measures have been adopted by the President in relation to the difficulties of our Northern from courage, as are apparent from the Message to Congress and the Proclamation. In consequence of the outrage committed on our territory, it is presumed by unauthorized and lawless men, the president has decided to call out a sufficient force of the militia of New York to protect our citizens from similar attacks and to be ready to enforce the execution of the laws, in the event of the civil authority proving inefficient, and Congress vesting in him proper and adequate authority to compel the execution of treaty stipulations; and while he defends the inviolability of our own territory, he will prevent that of a neighboring and friendly power from being invaded by persons living within the jurisdiction of the United States, and who ought to be under its control.

General Scott, we understand, as ordered to the Northern frontier, to take command of the troops that may be called into service. He will be in the midst of scenes familiar to ham, and the public have an earnest in the character he established there, that every thing will be done that prudence, courage, and asgacity can suggest, to maintain the peace and honor of the country. tier, as are apparent from the Message to Congress and the

This much for the public measures of the American vernment. We turn now to what may be gleaned from the other side. It will be seen that the following correspondence took place the day preceding the burning of the Caroline.

Sir,—Our city has been thrown into commotion, this morning, by a report that certain armed forces under your command, had landed upon Grand Island, and within the territory of the United States.—I believe this report unfoundable. ed-but to quiet the apprehensions of our citizens, have pledged myself as an officer, and in behalf of the public auties, that every measure shall be taken to prevent such an occurrence. Pursuant to this pledge, I have in the ab-actual of the Marshal, commissioned Judge McLean of this

city, upon whose statements you can rely with entire confidence, to present this letter and to make you fully acquainted with the object and purposes of this communication. Be assured, sir, that the public authorities upon this frontier will put forth every effort to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain all who may manifest any disposition to compromit it. I am, Sir, with great consideration,

Your ob't serv't,

Dist, At'y, for the co. of Erie, Acting for the U. S.
To Col. A. N. McNab, Comm'ng Her Maj. Forces on the

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIPPEWA, Dec. 29, 1837. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your of this morning, just handed to me by Judge Mo With respect to the report in the city of Buffalo, tha

cortain forces under my command, had landed upon Grand Island, an island within the territory of the United States, I

Island, an island within the territory of the United States, I can assure you that it is entirely without foundation, and that so far from my having any intentions of the kind, such a proceeding would be in direct opposition to the wishes and intentions of her Britannic Majesty's government in this colony, whose servant I have the honor to be.

Entering at once into the feeling which induced you to address me on this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts. That so far from occupying or intending to occupy that or any portion of the American territory, aggressions of a serious and hostile nature have been made upon the forces undes my command, from that Island. Two affidavits are now before me, stating that a Island. Two affidavits are now before me, stating that a volloy of musketry from Grand Island was yesterday fired upon a party of unarmed persons, some of whom were fe-males, without the slightest provocation having been offered. That on the same day one of my boats, unarmed by British subjects, passing along the British shore, and without any cause being given, was fired upon from the American side near fort Schlosser, by cannon, the property, I am told, of the

United States.

I have also before me the most positive information that a eam-boat, called the Caroline, was sold to the pirates on Navy Island, and loaded with provisions and mu war, not only within your country, but immediately under the notice of the authorities of the United States, and of the citizens of Buffalo, whom you state to have been in commotion, and that these stores and munitions were forwarded to Navy Island, for the use and assistance of the band of Pirates assembled there for the purpose of invading and plundering this country, and dividing her Britannic Majesty's land amongst their deluded followers. I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration,

Your ob't humble servant, ALLAN N. McNabb, Col. Com. H. M. Forces, on the Niag. Frontier. H. W. ROGERS, Esq., District, Att'y., &c., &c.

FINANCES OF OHIO. - From the barren surface of twenty one closely printed pages, signed "John A. Bryan, Auditor of State," and purporting to exhibit a statement of the condition of the Finances of Ohio, we are enabled to glean but few items of interest to the reader.
The total amount of revenue received dur-

1837; including \$31,345 19 remaining in the Treasury Nov. 15, 1836, is stated

at General disbursements during same time	\$327'869 287,660		
Selectal disbutisements during same time	201,000	00	1
Leaving in Treesury Nov. 15th, 1847  To which may be added:	\$40,307	90	0
Virginia military school fund (reducible)	\$11,585	36	7
Ohio canal fund,	100,322	05	9
Wabash and Erie canal fund,	230,303	77	0
J. States road fund,	1,279	15	0
Miami and Western Reserve road fund,	17,622	49	0
Three per cent fund,	21,761	21	2
Surplus revenue fund,	64,562	07	0
Cotal remaining in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1837.	\$499,744	11	0
1001,	ARAO'LEE	**	O

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799 27

Of receipts, we note the following items Tax paid by banks, insurance, and bridge \$64,931 53 By lawyers and physicians, censes from pedlers and travelling mer-Of Expenditures, the following Members, doorkeepers, olerks and committee Officers of government, \$49,988 55 ( 23,070 53 ( State printer, Wolf scalp certificates, Stationary for State, Contingent fund for Governor, Auditor,

Secretary, Treasurer Deaf and dumb asylum, Lunatic asylum, Institution for the blind, Geological Survey, Board of public works,

New penitentiary, Presidential election, Appropriation for the National road, Steamboat Disasters.

Loss of the Black Hawk.—The Black Hawk, Capt. Taylor, left Natchez on the 17th inst. for Natchitoches, with a full load of passengers, horses, and freight, including \$90,000 in specie, owned by the United States. That night while in the Misssissippi, a short distance above the mouth of Red River, she burst her boiler, which blew off all her upper works forward of the wheel; and her pilot and engineer were instantly killed. Several others are supposed to be lost; the exact number, however, cannot be ascertained— four or five were severely and perhaps mortally wounded, and several others received slight bruises. A large portion of the passengers made the shore by the aid of a flat boat, and about 75,000 of the specie and a large portion of the cargo were saved in the same manner. Seven of the horses were killed. The hull of the boat is now ashore partly un-

der water, near where the accident occurred .- Southerner. Loss of the Viceburg.—The Vicksburg, Capt- Auter, left Vicksburg on the evening of the 26th inst. for New Orleans. At half past four o'clock on the morning of the 29th, when about 20 miles below Baton Rouge, made the shore on ac-count of the log. About three minutes afterwards a fire was discovered in the cotton adjoining her boilers, and in less than twenty minutes the whole boat was completely enveloped in flames. The passengers, fortunately, were enabled out injury to their persons and with a very trifing loss of baggage. In six or seven hours the vessel was burnt to the water's edge and sunk. The entire cargo, with the exception of seven bales of cotton, was lost—the value of the whole was estimated at \$100,000 .- 16.

ANOTHER NAVIGABLE RIVER .- Every year the spirit of covery is adding to the number of our western navigable ers. During the last spring the steam-boat Hero, Capt, ennedy, ascended the Des Moines, and the result of the voyage was given in the St. Louis papers. We have now to add that the Ioway, another important tributary of the Mississippi, has recently been ascended, by the steamboat Science, to Wapello, 30 or 40 miles from its mouth. The cap-tain states that he found water in abundance, and no difficulty in the navigation. A correspondent writes: "The point is now settled that the Ioway is navigable to the town of Catteese, at the forks of the Ioway and Cedar, as the worst part of it has already been navigated. From Wapello to Catteese, there is much less difficulty than from the mouth to Wapello. The Science drew three feet water, and the river was at the ordinary stage." Catteese is 50 miles from the mouth, and one of the most beautiful town sites in the Union. As the Indian agency is to be removed from Rock Island to some point on the Upper Ioway, the fact that this river has been found navigable to Catteese, is one of no

small importance.

Another year will witness the ascent by steam-boats some other streams that empty in the Mississippi, and in two or three years, through the liberality of our State in re-moving obstructions, steam-boats will be as numerous on Rock river, as they were but recently on our Illinois,-

A NOBLE BEED.—A few days since a gentleman from Philadelphia, with his wife and only child, a daughter about four years old, had taken passage on board the steam-boat Buffalo, which was making preparations to depart. The little daughter having wandered unperceived from her father's arms, and while playing near the guards, fell overboard. The cry was given of a drowning child! The father could not swim—the mother in an instant became almost distracted. At length the former cried out, "will no one save my child!—my only child!"—At this moment a boy, apparently about twelve years of age, sprang forward, saying, "sir, I'll try to save your child!" and doffing his fur cap, the little fellow plunged in with his clothes and boots on. The child was going down the second time in thirty feet water, when the boy caught the treasure and restored it safely to its mother. The best of it is the boy refused compensation for what he had done,—Pitteburg Express. on for what he had done, -Pittsburg Express.

INTERESTING INCIDENT .- A bottle hermetrically sealed was picked up in the Atlantic Ocean, Lat. 51, 20 N., Long. 10, 17 W., completely encased in barnacles. It contained the subjoined letter. This mode of communicating intelligence in the subjoined letter. This mode of communicating inter-ligence in extreme instances of peril, or in case of shipwreck, has been often resorted to with success, and may be useful in calming the uncertainty and solicitude of those interested in the fate of vessels gone down at sea.

"Whoever may chance to pick this bottle up will please make it public, for the benefit of science—that it has been dropped into the sea off Cape Horn, lat 53, 3 S. long. 67, 5 W.—ship Salem, Crucken, U. States; crew and passengers

"June 24, 1830."

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—The following resolutions have Grenera Confirmation.—The following resolutions have been adopted by the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late meeting held in Adens:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that slavery, as it exists in the U. Sates, is not

moral evil.

"Resolved. That we view slavery as a civil and domestic "Resolved. That we view slavery as a civil and domestic institution, and one with which, as Ministers of Christ, we have nothing to do, further than to ameliorate the condition of the slave, by endeavoring to impart to him and his master, the benign influence of the religion of Christ, and aiding both on their way to heaven,"—Charleston Mecury.

S. M. AND A. E. GRIMER.—The labors of thee holy wo-S. M. AND A. E. GRIMER.—The labors of thee holy women in the cause of the slave, since they came into this State, have been not less abundant than successful; the natural consequence has been, to both of them, an almost total prostration of health—but Angelina, in particulal, has suffered severely. For a few weeks past, she has been confined to her chamber, too ill to see any of her friends, or to read or write, and will not probably be able to lecture again during the property winter. This will be afflicting intelligence. ing the present winter. This will be afflicting intelligence to thousards. Her sister is to remain with her. They are residing at the mansion of Samuel Philbrick, in Brookline,

Mr. Legare of S. C. has written a letter to the Nation Intelligencer, in which he contends that slavery is in accordance with the principles taught by Jesus Christ, Mr. Slade of Vermont offers to discuss the question with Mr. L. in any form the latter may choose. We rather suspect the South-

ALTON PRESERTERY.—The following resolution was nanimously passed by the Presbytery of Alton, at their ssions in Upper Alton, Nov. 19, 1837.
"Resolved, That in the stroke which has taken away om us by the hand of violence our beloved and lamented rother, Elijah P. Lovejoy, we view the hand of God afflicting us; and feel called upon to humble ourselves before God. nd to inquire earnestly, why He hath a controversy with

Resolved, That the piety, prayerfulness, firmness of prin iple, and above all, glowing sympathy with the oppressed, which our deceased brother manifested, entitle his memory o a deep veneration and lasting regard.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the truy, and final triumph of those principles of "the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the freedom of the slave," in defence of which he lost his life.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased; and pray God to heal the wound thus made in their hearts, with His grace and love.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ORIO,-Nothing worthy of parcular notice occurred in either House on Saturday.

The reader must have remarked the great number of pe tions which have been thrown in upon the Legislature since its opening, praying for the removal of the disabilities under which the negroes of Ohio now labor. On Saturday every petition presented in the Senate, with a single exception, was of the nature just mentioned. We allude to the 

The Mexicans have crossed the Line.

We find in the New Orleans slips a letter from Capt. Mervine of the U. S. sloop Natchez, dated, off S. W. Pass, Mississippi, Dec. 15th, which states on the authority of creditable information communicated at Brassos de Santiago, that between Nov. 22d and 27th, the Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande in considerable force, consisting of two pieces of artillery, a battallion of cavalry and one of Sapas. There were 1200 men stationed near the Salt Coloado, 20 miles east of Metamoras, in the limit of Texas. On the 22d, 600 men entered Metamoras from the interior .-The division in that place consists of 3000 men. It s supposed that the first movement of the Mexicans is to take possession of the Aransa inlet, which leads to Copano. The American squadron was expected up in a few days from Vəra Cruz.

The New Orleans Courier thinks it probable that the Camanche Indians, who are in considerable force in that quarter, are the object of this expedition. Gen. Felix Houston, who is at New Orleans, informs the editor of the True American that the Mexicans have had for some time 8 to 10, 000 men on the Rie Grande at different point within five days march of the river. He says this invasion was forescen, and the Texions worned of it in vain. Felisola commands.

"It is the opinion of Gen. F. Houston, that Felisola will advance on the lower route by San Patricio, on the Neuces-thence to La Bahia, and San Antonio, to Copano-and thus divide the ountry in two, and with Mexico, by rebuilding the fortresses at those places. That this supposition is feasible, appears in the known fact, that Felisola counselled Santa Anna to take that route, and not on any account to divide his forces; the result of his neglect of that advice is known, and is more likely to make Felisola adhere pertinaciously to his original plan.'

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, January 16, 1838.

Ohio Press.

We are glad to see so many papers in this State throw ng their influence on the side of LIBERTY. The Xenia Free Press is edited by an abolitionist, and although a political paper, is uncompromising and fearless in its hostility to slavery. "Free Discussion," is published at New Lisbon Its name fully expresses its character. It is a faithful advocate of abolition principles, and receives, we hope, the patronage it richly deserves. The Marietta Gazette and the Wilmington Democrat exhibit right feelings on the subject of slavery. They are freemen and dare to speak like freemen. The Religious Telescope, we perceive, still continue to deal largely in abolition, even at the risk of being lynched in Virginia. Several other of our exchange papers from different parts of the State, are open to abolitionists, if they choose to publish reports of their meetings, or to discuss anti-slavery. We have at times seen a good deal of spirited discussion in the Ohio Atlas, a well conducted politica paper in Ohio City. We wish abolitionists would improve their opportunities; and whenever they see the way opened furnish original or selected articles for independent papers. No means should be left untried, of bringing the great ques tion before the community. We ought not to forget in this notice, the "Goshen Express," the only paper we remember to have seen, from Indiana, that ventures to reprobate sla-

We know of no papers in the State of Ohio, that betray the symptoms of pro-slavery furor, with the exception of the Georgetown Democratic Standard, the "Cincinnati Whig." "Post," and "Republican." All the rest seem at least to renember that they are published in a State, where slavery has the seal of reprobation set upon it by the Constitu-

We have transferred to our columns, from the N. Y. Evening Post, the first number of a series of articles, on the Power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. We commend them particularly to the attention of all who may have doubts on this subject, or may wish to remove the doubts of others, We shall republish the whole of them. We think we recognize in the style and logic, the mind of one with whose productions we are not unfamiliar, The first number may be found on our first page.

The letter of John Quincy Adams to the Editor of the Vational Inquirer will be found greatly interesting.

EFFICIENT.—They passed a resolution the other day t the meeting of the Clermont Co. Anti-Slavery Society by which each member, voting for it, pledged himself to obtain one subscriber to the Philanthropist. What society will do likewise? We would say here, that any person prouring 5 new subscribers and forwarding the names with the oney, shall be entitled to one copy of the Philanthropis

mmendation of the Executive Committee of the National ing in naked ferocity the infamous deed of Athens, as our moral and religious light transcends theirs. of December, did not reach here, till it was too late. We

would be pleased if the Emancipator would take less time

We pray our friends particularly to notice the conduct Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay in relation to Calhoun's reolutions. One votes for them, the other professes indiffernce and votes not. The resolutions are passing readily, as we anticipated. More next week on this subject.

s proper they yield place a little while to Congressional matters: This week, we have been crowded out ourself.

Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization So ciety, held at Washington, Dec. 12th, seems to have been scarcely noticed throughout the country. We advert to it now, merely to comment on a little information given us by Mr. Gurley. In a preamble to certain resolutions, he states that the society for years past has been suffering under pecuniary embarrassments, which were very slowly, if at all diminishing; and that something must be done to augment, "very materially," the resources of the society, or its operations must be exceedingly irregular and nefficient, if not in a short time altogether suspended. He thought, the first thing to be done in accomplishment of this object, was, obviously, to diffuse extensively a knowledge of the views, and prospects, and condition of the society, and by argument and appeals awaken a public interest in its behalf. Now this is marvellous. Nearly 22 years has this society had the public ear. Its views, and prospects, and condition, have again and again been spread before the people. A vast amount of talent, of the highest order in the Union, has been employed in urging arguments and appeals in its favor. It has been, in truth, the favorite of church and state. And yet, at this period of its history, t is seeking to relieve itself from embarrassments which threaten to arrest its operations, by diffusing extensively knowledge of its character and condition, and endeavoring awaken public interest! Let gentlemen engaged in this cheme reflect but for a moment. If colonization under circumstances entirely favorable to its influence, utterly failed in securing the people in behalf of its objects, what can it expect under circumstances decidedly adverse to its retensions? And that circumstances are so adverse, will seen at once on an attentive view of the present state and earings of the slavery question. The intense and rapidly increasing excitement occasioned by abolitionism, must swallow up all minor excitements associated with the slave question.

Again, Mr. Gurley says-"It is well known that the most distinguished friends of this society have, from its origin, regarded its exertions as rather experimental and preliminary than as sufficient and final; and have expected that the great scheme of the society, shown to be practicable by private charity, would be conducted forward to those vast and beneficial results, which it was designed to embrace, by the united treasure and power of the states and the general government." So the great object of the society is, to obtain the co-operation of the federal and state governments, in the transportation to Africa of three millions of the population of this country! The simple statement of such scheme, seems to us quite enough to show its absurdity .-Can it be possible that a statesman, so experienced, so far sighted, of so high intelligence, as Henry Clay, can be imposed on by so visionary a conception? And yet Henry Clay is the president of the society.

By the way, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions strike as directy at the colonization, as at the abolition societies. The econd resolution, which has passed the senate, many good colonizationists, no doubt, voting for it, declares, among other things, that "any intermeddling of any one or more states, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, anted by the constitution, is insulting to the states interfered with tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquillity, subversive of the objects for which the constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union."

Now the colonization society is aiming, according to Mr. Gurley, at the ultimate subversion of slavery, and one of this object, is the general government! Here is intermeddling, such as we never have resorted to. In the judgment of the senate, then, the colonization enterprize, with Mr. Clay at its head, is discountenanced by the constitution, insulting to the slave-states, tends to endanger their peace, is subversive of the objects for which the constitution was formed, and "tends to weaken and destroy the Union."-In what a ridiculous attitude will the senate of these United States be placed by humoring the fancies of John C. Calhoun!

> For the Philanthropist. A Word to the Alton Persecutors.

The names Melitus and Anythus have come down to us through a period of more than two thousand years, covered with infamy, for having persecuted to the death a virtuous man, Socrates.\* Mark the comparison I am about to make:

These men were heathens. You call yourselves Chrisans. Their crime was committed during the dark night f Paganism;-yours amidst the sun-light of the gospel disensation. They attacked, and procured the condemnation of their victim under the form of law;-you again and again ought the life of yours, and finally pursued him to the rave, not only without, but even against law. A heathen ailer wept when called upon to carry out the sentence of he law, by presenting a cup of poison to his fellow-man;you, with hearts of stone, and sincws of iron, became the executioners of your own merciless decree-pears to an nnocent person.

The name of Elijah P. Lovejoy will shine on the bright roll of his country's fame, as one who greatly dared to stand in the breach betwixt LIBERTY and DESPOTISM, and there ealed his protest against your ruthless invasion of the rights of man with his LIFE. Your names, too, like those of Melitus and Anythus, shall live; they will be written in nduring characters in the annals of crime. Infamy is allied to you; you cannot shake it off; it will attach to you through life; death will not take it away; the grave cannot hide it-it is a blood-stain! See, then, what an enviable mmortality you have purchased to yourselves! But have you achieved your object? Have you extinguished the spirit of liberty? Nay; but you have cast "oil npon the lame." Know ye not that the blood of the martyrs is the eed of the church? You have laid your victim low; but he cause which was near his heart can progress without nim; the Master whom he served has never yet wanted an Elisha to catch the mantle of a departing Elijah. You have made his wife a widow, and his children orphans.— Happily there is for them a God, who hath said, "Leave hy fatherless children, and I will preserve them alive, and et thy widow trust in me." This he said in his mercy, for he is the God of mercy; but he is also a God of sverice.-Vengeance is mine, I will repay, eaith the Lord." Ye have sown the wind, and shalf reap the whirlwind."

WATCHMAN.

Elyria,

\*Socrates was a great reformer, and therefore greatly perecuted. He fell a martyr to the cause of free-thinking and free-speaking. He despised the popular mythology, taught the existence of a new, an unknown godhead, was an enemy to anarchy, a friend to a government of laws, Here were reasons enough why a superstitious and licentious people should put him to death. Religious higotry and political rancor combined for his destruction. O, the fierce opposition freedom of thought and utterance has had to encounter in all ages and countries! More than a score of centuries have passed since the murder of Socrates for opinion's sake. We have had the advantages of experience, a more enlightened republicanism, and of Christianity; and yet we stand chargeable before the world with an act of hostility against freedom of opinion, as far exceed[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.] Senate-Canada Affairs.

Washington, January 9. The Messages and accompanying documents reported to the House yesterday, came before the Senate to-day. Being ead, Mr. CLAY, of Ky., rose in his place and commented severely on the conduct of those who committed the outrage upon the Caroline. The act, he said, demanded ample reroline. He was anxious to check all undue excitement, and

justice, and one which called for immediate redress. He thought no apology could be offered for such an outrage. The discussion concluded, after a word or two from Mr. BENTON, and the papers were referred jointly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Finance.

A message was then received from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the number of Treasury notes issued, and the interest upon them since the passage of the Treasury in the secretary of the treasury in the secretary of the secretary of the treasury in regard to the number of Treasury notes issued,

to present a petition to make up the losses to individuals by being paid in these notes.

Mr. WEBSTER said when the subject of the Finances came before the Senate he should speak at length. The message was then laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. Several reports and memorials were then received and referred.

After some unimportant remarks relative to the laws of cer-tain states between Messrs. Webster, Davis and Young, Mr. Webster said he had no objection to the doctrines contained in the first part of the fourth resolution—and seemed to be indifferent as to the whole resolution. Mr. NILES moved to strike out "moral and religious," at the end of the resolution,-Mr. Calhoun accepted the amend-

Mr. BATARD moved an amendment, striking out "distribution of power,,' and inserting "appointment of power."

—Mr. Calhoun accepted the amendment.

Mr. Monnis spoke in opposition to the resolution, as innsistent and unjust.

Mr. McKean called for the reading of the resolution.

Mr. GRUNDY said he was ill during the adoption of the other resolutions. If he had been in the senate he should have voted for each of them.

The question then came upon the final adoption of the fourth resolution, which was voted for as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Black,

Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ky.; Clay, of Ala.; Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Conn; Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—34.

Nays.—Messrs. McKean, Morris, Smith, of Inda.; Swift.

rentiss—5.

The fifth resolution came up for consideration. The litth resolution came up for consideration.

Mr. Smits, of Conn., who had supported the four resolutions, opposed the fifth. He considered the four resolutions as a mere recognition of constitutional principles, but the fifth was altogether different. The people had a right to enter upon the doctrines of the fifth. They had, in his opinion, a right to abolish slavery in the district or Columbia. They had the right, although he believed the exercise

of the right would be inexpedient and unjust.

Mr. Prince, of New York, followed Mr. Smith, but in favor of the resolution. He defended the four first resolutions, and said they contained the only weapon which could successfully be brought against the abolitionists. They were the only expression of opinion the senate could give and giving it, he hoped it would show a change of public opinion for the better. The battle, he said, was to be fought at the North. The abolitionists were to be opposed there They were to be told there that the constitution we rier between them and the abolition of slavery. said he should stand by the South, and, standing by the South, he should lull her into no false security. There was danger, and he warned the South of it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN followed, and commented severely of

the resolutions. They were but air-bubbles-They placed the subject in the ere abstractions meaning nothingnothing—nothing. He examined his former remarks, an replied to them with great warmth and spirit. He begge Mr. Calhoun to give him some idea of a state rights man Upon his soul he did not know whether he was or was no a state rights man. He thought he was no abolitionist, bu according to the senator's definition of a state rights man he might be one. Mr. C. said he could not participate in the fears of some of the senators from slave-holding states. For his own part, he felt strong in the laws—strong in the constitution—strong in the Union. He accused Mr Calhoun of making the slavery question and this discussion a political question and a political discussion, and every an according to his notions was to be dubbed an abol onist who was not a state rights man.

tionist who was not a state rights man.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not suprised at the opposition of Mr. Crittenden. He looked upon the facts in a different light from him, and therefore it was in vain to argue with him. Mr. Calhoun stated the number of the Abolitionists, their extent, &c. and though if this did not alarm him noth ing would do so. He argued that if the Abolitionists wen on there would be either an end of the Union or a civi

Mr. Clay, after some few remarks from Messrs. Critten den and Preston, took the floor. He entered into a brief ex-planation of the origin of the constitution, its relationship between States and Government: and its ratification by the Government. He regretted that the resolutions had been designated as the doctrines of any one party. In such great principles, intended for the security of property and the pres-ervation of the Union, there should be no appeal to one party but to all—to the Democratic party—to the Jackson par-ty—to the old Republican party—to the Van Buren party

—to the Loco Foco party.

[Mr. Clay here read an eloquent letter from Governor Pitman, of Rhode Island, upon the progress of the Abolition question and the causes of its increase. The letter gave an accurate and interesting view of the excitement throughout

Mr. CLAY spoke of the right of petition, and said there were three views of this question; one was where petitions were presented of a character that undoubtedly did not be-long to Congress to act upon; the second was where the thing prayed for was a controverted question; and the thire where it was undoubted. Mr. Clay said that petitions for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia belonged to this class. It was at least a questionable position, and one which he begged the Senate to consider in all its importance. If, said M. C. you would receive, refer, and report upon such petitions and against such prayers, it would satisfy the petitioners, calm and tranquilize the public mind, and preserve the Union. Mr. Clay said that the fifth resosatisfy the petitioners, calm and tranquilize the public mind, and preserve the Union. Mr. Clay said that the fifth resolution had a reference for the question beyond the Abolition of Slavery. Texas, in the seen, was thought of when the resolution would be kept free from party politics and from party feeting. He concluded his remarks with the presentation of a number of Resolutions of a pacific character, designed to harmonise and tranquilize the Northern and Southern sections of the country. (The Resolutions was Southern sections of the country. The Resolutions were nine in number, and contain sentiments full of patriotism and statesmanship. Mr. Clay read them himself, and they excited great interest in the Senate Chamber, which was crowded to overflowing.

Mr. Calhous followed Mr. Clay, and examined the mer its of his Resolutions.

NOTICES.

Ripley A. S. S. in full of pledge, \$1 00 Susan Matthews, - -Col. Bap. Ch., per R. Dale, Canaan, per J. Monteith, -2 25 Wm. Goodfellow. 6 00 Madison Fem. A. S. S., for col, sch's., per E. Geo, Guthrie, Stark Co. A. S. S., 20 00 Greenfield " 10 00 Fem. of Bloomingburg, for col. schools, 10 00

Portage Co. Fem. A. S. S., (Corrected.) M. R. Robinson wishes the following to be acknowled in the Philanthropist, igordaafid Beaver Falls, Pa., A. S. S., for Am. A. S. S. . \$11 67 FOR PRILANTHROPIST dress. The National dignity required that the outrage should be immediately recognized as an outrage against the nation, and as such should be treated by the Government.

Mr. CALHOUN was opposed to discussion, and was inclined to throw cold water on the recent outrage of the Cartoline. He was anxious to check all under excitators at the contract of the Cartoline. He was anxious to check all under excitators at the contract of the Cartoline. Jas. M. M. Cullough for hearing the other side of the question, before he gave even his opinion on the question. In regard to the act he was in favor of pacific measures—pacific relations. He could even find in his mind some apology for the attack of the Caroline, and in order to make the apology as strong as possible, he reasoned the case by placing the U. S. in the attitude of Canada, and Canada in the attitude of the U. S., w. C. Gildersleeve, and asked if we had been the aggressors, should we have been as ready to condemn the act? He thought not.

Mr. CLAY followed in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The Senator from S. C. he said, had a right to his own opinion, and he also certainly had a right to his. He was content to believe that the evidence before him was correct, and he therefore looked upon the outrage as full of atrocity and injustice, and one which called for immediate redress. He Rev. H. B. Camp, 200 Prof. H. J. Anderson, (pd. to No. 104,) - 2 00 Rev. Daniel Gilmore, Stephen Hartsock, - - - 00 Isaac S. Brown,
Anson Brown, Treasury in regard to the number of Treasury notes issued, and the interest upon them since the passage of the Treasury note bill. Mr. WEBSTER made some remarks upon Morris Lee. and the interest upon themselves and the interest of some remarks upon the message, and said that Treasury notes had been issued bearing an interest of one mill, and bearing the disparity of interest of five per cent. He saw no reason for issuing notes with this difference of interest. The notes were below specie several per cent, and during the present session he had been solicited per cent, and during the present session he had been solicited per cent, and during the present session he had been solicited to the control of t L. Beebe, - - 4 00 F. Donaldson, 2 50 J. G. Rogers, - - 50 Jno, Orchard, will a series a series 2 50 Wm. Cook, - 2 50 Wm. Carnes,
Jos. Williamson,
2 50 Tho. Donaldson,
R. Richardson, M. Barlow, Mrs. E. Blair, 2 50 Wm. Liggett, 2 50 Chas. Atkinson, - 2 00 Rev. Geo. G. Poage, - 2 50 Rev. Wm. Chaffee, 2 50 Wm. Bryce, 2 50 Hiram Griswold 9 50 David Huston, 200 Geo. Shedd,
A. Cooper,
E. Varian, 2 50 5 00 1 25 Miss E. M. Leavitt, Danl. Parker,

J. O. BEARDSLEE, Agent,

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Isaac, Evans,

Adam Steele.

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Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 ain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries muon use, also a common variety of Hymn Books. on variety of Hymn Books.

Brother! done brother! 'tis all I sale It cannot harm me now; For the mist of death obse His hand is on my brow.

Whene'er I close my eyes, I dream Of our pleasant cottage home— Of the bubbling, sparkling, mounts On whose banks I lov'd to roams

And I nestle to my mother's knee And feel her tender kiss; Oh tell me, brother, if heaven can be, A happier place than this! Brother! my limbs are very cold,

And my heart beats quick and weak; Come, brother, your arms around me fold, And let me kiss your cheek. With a tearless eye and throbbing breast

That brother clasp'd the child, And close to his anguish'd bosom press'd; As the sufferer faintly smil'd, And rais'd his arm for a last embrace,

And moved his lip to kiss; But the spirit had flown to its resting place, In a world of endless bliss Thou wast taken in mercy, thou gentle boy,

From a world of grief and woe. Where virtue is mingled with base allow And tears of anguish flow.

Our Heavenly Father saw thee left, As a lamb in the desert wild; Of a mother's tender care bereft-A lonely hapless child.

HE folded thee gently to his breast, And took thee from all below, To where "fields in living green" are dress'd, And "living waters flow."

M. L. B.

CINCINNATI. From the New-York Mirror.

The following exquisite little poem is from the pen of Mr. O. W. Holmes, whose tributes to the muses, bave, from time to time, for several years, enriched the columns of the Boston papers. There is an essence of pathos in some stanzas, which cannot be excelled by any writer of the day. Its benevolent philosophy is also as a taste far superior to that sickening sensibility that has predominated since the Della Cruscan era. The pathos of the fourth stanza, and the philosophy of the last, deserve the meed of immortality for their auther. Lines on an Old Gentleman.

> O. W. HOLMES. I saw him once before, As he passed by the door-And again. The pavement stones resound As he loiters o'er the ground With his cane.

They say that in his prime, Ere the pruning knife of Time Cut him down, Not a botter man was found By the crier on his round Through the town.

And looks at all he meets. So forlorn. And he shakes his feeble head That it seems as if he said. "They are gone!"

But now he walks the streets.

The mossy marbles rest On the lips that he has pressed In their bloom : And the names he loved to hear Have been carved for many a year On his tomb!

My grandmamma has said-Poor old lady, she is dead Long ago-That he had a Roman nose, And his cheek was like a rose In the snow.

But now his nose is thin, And it rests upon his chir Like a staff; And a crook is in his back, And a melancholy crack In his laugh,

I know it is a sin For me to sit and grin At him here : But the old three-cornered hat. And the breeches-and all that, Are so queer!

And if I should live to be The last leaf upon the tree In the Spring ! Let them smile, as I do now At the old forsaken bough, Where I cling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An extract from some remarks on the duties of females in realtion to the Anti-Slavery enterprise, read before the Cadiz A. S. Society.

But we have a personal interest in the decision of this question, we think we can see the leaven beginning already to work in our own case. It seems to be the popular opinion, with slaveholders, and their coadjutors, that woman is a mere appendage of man, a being subject to his will, he point her sphere of action, and she have no duties to perform, but what he in his sovereignty pleases to assign her. Her capricious lord therefore has her, Proteus like, often changing to suit his caprice or interest. She is sometimes in her sphere, mar-shalling troops or at least procuring the means to do so; as in the case recently, of ladies raising a com-pany of men, to assist the Texians, which compa-ny had their standard emblazoned with the ladies nia—and again she is in her sphere commising the suffering Greeks and Poles who are serating the suffering Greeks and Poles who are groaning under the despotic yoke of the Russian Czar and the musselman's barbarous oppressions. Again the is in her sphere sympathizing for the poor enslaved drunkard and his suffering family, and petitioning the Legislature, to use their legislative influence, for the promotion of temperance.—Again she is distressed for the poor ignorant heathen of other countries, who are perishing for lack of knowledge; she may either appear herself, in the missionary field, or assist some other person, with the means so to do; her christian love and benevolence would be lauded to the skies, and a seat secured for her in heaven; and she would be in her sphere if she would dispose of some of her human cattle, and devote the product to this christian d devote the product to this christian enterprise [1].—Thus she may flutter it, in the orbit that he has circumnag as she repeats his eche. But if and shout the oppression, of a portion

ant situation, she is remanded back to her proper phere, which he in his wisdom on that point ircumscribed, to the kitchen and parlor, for thus abusing his indulgence. Now seeing that woman's sphere is so very indefinite, and if we are permitted to suggest an idea on this perplexing subject, we would advise a convention of all that would be we would advise a convention of all that would be lords of the creation, or by delegation, to assemble, to define the duties of this inferior creature, who is thrown on their care; if we were instructed in our duty definitely, we could then essay the perrmance. To enforce more particularly the ecessity of such an assemblage, and in order to show how it perplexes woman, to know when she is in her proper sphere, it is so very factitions.—we will give another specimen. Sometimes woman is in her proper sphere of action, when sent out to labor in the field under the blood-stained lash, to earn her master's bread by the sweat of her face; sometimes she is in her sphere, as a domestic drudge, not transferrable property; sometimes she is in her sphere, a mere toy, a painted butterfly; sometimes she is in her sphere, clothed with legal authority, as is the case at present in England, where a young girl is seated on the throne, clothed with all the authority of a monarch of Great Britain. And a woman of forty years of age, would be considered out of her sphere, were she found giving her views on politics, or investigating the rectitude of a law, which was she to transgress, she would be hanged by the neck, until she was dead dead, or incarcerated in a prison for

THE WESTERN ACADEMICIAN AND JOURNAL OF EDU-CATION AND SCIENCE, for January. Contents .- Reports of College of Teachers, as follows:

"On the Expediency of introducing selections from the Bible, instead of the Bible itself, into our Schools." By A. P. Aydelott, D. D.

"On the importance and practicability of creating departments in our State Governments, having the subject of public instruction under their immedi ate supervision." By Alexander Campbell. "On Constitutional Law." By E. D. Mans-

"On the best means of early mental Culture." By O. L. Leonard.

"On the importance of Civil Engineering, as a branch of collegiate education." By O. M. Mit-

"On Linear Drawing." By F. Eckstein. "On Vocal Music as a branch of common school Education." By T. B. Mason and C. Beecher.

### Qualifications of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Britsh Association for the dvancement of Science in Liverpool, a paper was read on the state of education in some parts of the Kingdom. Mr. Ashworth, speaking of the schools in Manchester, said. Of the qualifications of various instructors of the

rising generation in this neighbourhood many ludicrous anecdotes were given which excited considerable laughter. One of the schoolmistresses being asked how she taught her pupils, said,-"In the gradually old-fashioned road."—One of the scoolmasters told the inquirer, "that his father was such a learned man, and that he was instructed by the parson until he could instruct him no more.' In reply to an observation, that as the father was such a well-educated man, that he, the son, had, no doubt, received a good education, to which it was replied, "Yes, he had learned eight parts of speech besides English." Another was asked what he taught, to which he replied, "Accidents and Grammar.' In seeking the information set forth in the paper read, a great deal of difficulty was experienced in consequence of the parties to whom questions were put not understanding them, though put in the plainest language possible. That many persons took to keeping schools more from necessity than from ability to do so properly, and that the reasons given by many were quite as ludicrous s any of th foregoing answers. One said he had commenced keeping school because he had broke his thigh; another, because he could not support himself by weaving; a fourth, because her husband had left her with four children; a fifth because she was old and very weak and could not get her living any other way; a sixth, to prevent herself from becoming a prostitute; and several other equally wise and cogent reasons for becoming instructo of the rising generation. The gentleman concluded by observing, that with such facts before us could we allow ourselves to look on with apathy, and expect improvement in the rising generatio with such instructors?

#### From the Philadelphia Gazette. Prince Abdubl-Rabahman.

Some of our readers may recollect that about nine years ago, the African Prince whose name stands at the head of these remarks, visited Philadelphia prior to his embarkation for Liberia, at which place he died not long after his arrival.-This individual had lived in some of the Southern or South-western States, as a slave for forty years; and was enable to identify his person by accidentally meeting in the market at Natchez, with a respectable physician whom he recollected to have seen in his father's house in Africa, while a surgeon attached to a vessel of war on the American coast.

During his stay in Philadelphia, a gentleman of our acquaintance who happened to see the Prince. asked him to write for him the Lord's Prayer, in the Arabic language. This he undertook to do in the presence of the gentleman, who made a memorandum at the foot of the manuscript at the time, which was the 29th December, 1828. Until recently, this paper was not submitted to the inspection of any person acquainted with the Arabic language, and consequently no certainty existed of its being what it was represented to be. A transation has now been obtained, from which it appears that the prayer is not the Lord's prayer. The original manuscript of the Prince was this day hown to us with the translation, and the remarks of the translator, a gentleman of great respectability, who resided some time in Africa. The following is a copy of the latter document.

TRANSLATION. In the name of God the merciful and the clem

Praise be to God, the Lord of the Worlds, the nerciful and the clement, the King of the day of Judgment. Thee do we adore, on Thee do we call for assistance. Lead us into the right way, the cle to the beholder. This edifice, which was comway of those to whom thou hast been gracious; of those toward whom thou hast not been angry, and who have not erred.

From the surat (chapter) revealed at Mecca. May God bless MOHAMMED and his family in it, and give them health and abundant blessings .-Thus saith the Scheikh to Mecea. Remarks by the Translator.

The foregoing is a translation of the Arabic pa per of Abd-er-rackman, (Abduhl Rahhahman) which is represented to be the Lord's prayer. It is the Mohammedan prayer, corresponding to the Christian, and is called the Fatihat or Introduction, being the first Sutral, or chapter of the Ko-

The Fatihat ends with the words "who have no erred." The additional paragraph was from the

Judging from the capacity of other moslems, magine it would have been difficult for the Prince to have made a version of our prayer, and he the fore wrote his own. It is correctly written, it Mauritanic characters. Library Room of the

American Philosophical Society, Sept. 21, 1837.

Private Library.—There is one private in this country, exclusively American, which we would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess. It new source of wealth so vast and illimitable as would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess. It that presented by the abundance and richness of that presented by the abundance and richness of would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess. It consists, we are told, of upwards of seventy large quarto volumes, and all by the same author. That author came into public life before he was of lawful age, and has been in public life, with few intermissions, ever since. He has travelled in many termissions, ever since. He has travelled in many termissions, ever since. He has held the most resirable portion of the western continent. He has formed acquaintance with the most illustri-ous scholars and statesmen of Europe, for the last What stated us as the most singular fact with which ous scholars and statesmen of Europe, for the last half century-and with all the affairs and men of his own country, in his knowledge he is most fa-miliar. From the moment of his first entrance into public life, until the present time, he has kept remain still unsold, at the expiration of nearly three a written record of the events of each day of his life; and the whole of his "life and times," now extends, as above mentioned, to more than seventy huge quarto volumes. Need we name the author None can mistake the man. The able, the fearless the learned, the eloquit, the dauntless, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. No other American would have performed such a labor-no one else could have done it as he has done. What a rich inherit ance will that work be for the future historian, the politician, the antiquary! We should like much to look into it, even now. What a mass of manu script for a single hand, and what a variety of mat Politics-literature and diplomacy-travel ing diaries and cabinet colloquies-lectures upon rhetoric and treatises upon weights and measu ballads, lyrics, and anti-masonry! And alas! how many poor fellows, dead and living, would find themselves metaphorically flayed, could they but run over some of the pages of the seventy volumes!-N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Toledo Blade. Wisconsin-Its Capital-Its Scenery-And Its

No other portion of the United States or Territo ries possesses the power of awakening in the bosom of an intelligent traveller, so lively and abidcountry distinguished for the purity of its atmosphere, the amenity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its agricultural and mineral resources, and the facility with which every portion of its boundaries may be traversed by internal improvements, this territory must forever stand alone and unrivalled. While the beauty of its scenery the sublime grandeur of its forests, the - proud swell of its prairies, the pellucid clearness of its lakes and rivers, as well as the melancholy interest of its countless monuments of early human existence, awacen emotions to which the traveller in other lands

must forever remain a stranger.

Business having called us, during the past autumn, to the interior of this delightful region, ample opportunity was afforded by the mode in which we travelled to become familiar with the general features of the country, and to note its peculiarities. Passing from Rock River on the east, alone with no other companion but our horse, and no other guide but our compass, our route lay through an open prairie country, to the lower waters of the Kushakawn. Several hours ride, through a country entirely uninhabited, and beautifully interspersed with streams, Lakes, Prairies, and timbered lands, brought us, near the close of the most delightful days we have ever witnessed, at the foot of the irst Lake, the lower member of the series of Four Lakes, upon which the capital of the territory is

Long before we reached these lakes the indications that we were traversing the early haunts of a ous and striking. While the increased number and eight of the mounds, embankments and fortificaons, as we approached still nearer to the and the unusual depth and frequency of the trails constantly falling into and blending themselves with the one we were on, admonished us that we were upon the confines of the ancient encampments of one of the most numerous and interesting tribes o the west. And such soon proved to be the fact; for a few moments more brought us to the borders of the Lake before alluded to, where several trails united upon one of the most striking and beautiful picturesque spots the eye ever beheld .- Where these trails came together, traversing like dark lines upon beautiful landscape, the vast prairie over which they passed, the table land of the surrounding country pojected many rods into the lake. Upon this spot had evidently been one of the favorite and most numerous villages of the Winnebagoes. A long line of mounds rose still above the elevated plain we were on, and gave to the whole scene an air of melancholy grandeur and moral sublimity.-From the top of the most elevated mound of the group we surveyed the limpid sheet below, with its picturesque banks, its swelling table lands beyond, and the gracful stream stretching to the north and to the south, which united the whole chain of lakes like a hand of brothers in one common family.-Numerous water fowls were sailing gracefully upon its surface, and myriads of fish were sporting in its bosom: while the brilliant reflection of a clear October sun, upon the pebbled shore, and numberless muscle shells at the bottom of the lake, was such, as almost to dazzle us with its splendor.

Continuing our course for several hours, up this chain of lakes, and encountering in every direction the same striking monuments of a bye-gene race of men, and the same leading features of landscape, we at length arrived at the spot selected for the fu-

Madison, the future seat of government of the territory, is no less striking and beautiful in its scenery, than the spot we have just described. It is ituated upon a narrow strip of land, which divides the Third from the Fourth Lake—the most portherly and largest of the series. At this point the two akes are scarcely a mile apart, and the land rises gracefully from either shore until it attains the summit of the dividing ridge, nearly one hundred feet above the level of the lakes. From this peculiar spot the waters of the lakes seem almost to surround you, and give the place the air of an island. Upon the summit of this elevated ground, about midway between the two lakes, and overlooking them both, is laid the future capital of Wisconsin The building, which will be a magnificent edifice when completed, stands in the centre of an ample square, and cannot but present an imposing spectamenced during the early part of the past summer—is being built of solid stone, of which the finest quality for this purpose is obtained in great abundance from the precipitous ledges of rock of which ident, in deep, smothered, half choaked tones, so some portions of the shores of the lakes are compared to the lakes are comp The entire length of the foundation is one nundred and four feet, and its breadth fifty-four. It is to be surmounted by a large and beautiful dome, richly plated and gilt. Altogether, the capital of Wisconsin, will present, when completed, and when the shores of those beautiful sheets of water which surround it, become lined with the abodes of refinement and wealth, one of the most strikingly picturesque and imposing spectacles to be found in

Having spent several days in exploring the country about the Four Lakes, sailing upon their waters, or transacting the business which led us to their or transacting the business which led us to their shores, we at length left them with regret, and started on our homeward journey, pursuing a different and more westerly route than that traversed on our outward trip. Taking a direction which would lead us to the head waters of the Pekatonaka and Sugar rivers, a single day's journey brought us in the midst of the most interesting portion of the mineral region of the west. We had before seen was embarrassed when the instalment bill was or-leved to be engrossed and read a third time. He senate, that in was moved and—seconded that bill'—here he struck. Calhoun, so familiar with the forms of the Senate, here cried out — be engrossed and read at third time. He senate, that in was moved and—seconded that with the forms of the Senate, here cried out — be engrossed and read at third time. He senate and in an awkward manner announced to the senate, that in was moved and —seconded that with the forms of the Senate, here cried out — be engrossed and read at third time. He senate, that in was moved and —seconded that with the forms of the Senate, here cried out — be engrossed and read at third time. He senate and in an awkward manner announced to the senate, that in was moved and —seconded that with the forms of the Senate, here cried out — be engrossed and read at third time. He senate and in an awkward manner announced to the senate, that in was moved and —seconded that — bill'—her he struck. Calhoun, so familiar with the forms of the Senate, here cried out — be engrossed and read at third time. He senate and senate an

PRIVATE LIBRARY.—There is one private library so much if the rich resources and agricultural ad And so is still seems, after ample reflection ha we became familiar, was, that a country so rich and varied in its resources, so beautiful and inviting in its scenery, and so salubrious in its climate, should years from the period it was first brought into mar

With millions of the most fertile lands on earth, already cleared for the plough; with an abundance of timber for all reasonable purposes for centuries to come; and with the whole surface of the country a national highway, for leagues in every direcn, the settler has not to waste the best portion of his existence in struggling with those hardships which the absence of the advantages here described too ofen impose upon his labors in less favored portions of the western country.

#### From the United States Gazetle. A Classical Scholar.

The address delivered at the Adelphi in this city, on Friday last, by Dr. J. Mc. Cune Smith of New York, is spoken of by these who listened to it, as highly creditable production. The orator, as our readers are perhaps aware, is a young man of color, who acquired a through classical education at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; and being an interest, as that created by a tour through the sides his scholastic attainments, which are said to middle and Southern divisions of Wisconsin. As a be of a high order, is spoken of as possessing an excellent address, a good voice, pleasing manners, and good delivery. The following is a passage from his discourse, which was on "the importance

of classical and mathematical studies.' "The most brilliant era in the British Parliament was that in which it contained the largest number of finished scholars. Pitt, and Fox, and Sheridan. and that galaxy of genius were all of them distin guished as learned in the ancient languages, and that man who stands alone, and fara bove all the rest, even in so distinguished an era. Edmund Burke, made the classics his study to the latest period of his life. Later still-Lord Brougham, even amid those tremendous feats of intellectual labor, which have gained for him the title of a man of iron, found leisure and necessity to cultivate the classics. And I have been told by my friend Sir Daniel Sandford,

that when Lord B. was preparing that splendid peroration to his speech in defence of the Queen, he locked himself up in his closet for a fortnight, constantly studying over and over again, the most powerful of the orations of Demosthenes -that oncerning the crown. And in our own republic, yet young in years bu

illiant in fame, the men whose names stand most prominent, and whose writings will last, are those who have been deeply imbued in the literature of the ancients. Our Jonathan Edwards, Franklin. Livingstons, Jeffersons, Adams and Everetts, are all of them most accomplished scholars. And the man who is now the cynosure of every eye, upon whom more than once has hung the fate of place in the Senate, when aggression after aggression had roused within him the lion of New-Eng-land, and at the moment when the last nign-nanded act filled the measure of executive encroachment, that man arose in his place, and struggling with emotion, and unable to find in our language words language of his Roman prototype.

Sit denique inscriptum in omnis cujusque frontem quid de republica sentiat. Let it be written on each man's forehead, wha his opinion is regarding the republic.

Daniel Webster is a classical scholar.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.-John C. Calhoun is tall, bony, and stoops to such a degree as causes his badly shaped head to be thrown forward, thus giving additional heaviness to his overhanging brows, which when agitated are easily merged into a scowl. And such an eye, so bright and piercing as restless ly plays under the brow! It is large and black like Webster's but glowing with a fire only imparted to the children of the 'sunny South." are irregular, and marked around with deep lines which give them-especially his mouth-when it is in a state of repose, a severe, austere expression. His countenance at such a time is indicative of any thing but happiness. He seldom smiles when in public, but when he does there is the same magical change of the whole countenance, which I have frequently observed in other men of haish visages. Nothing can be sweeter than its expression then.— It has struck many persons here, to see him as cheerful and even mirthful as he is at times on the senate floor, this session: whether this is owing to his strange and extraordinary connection with the rumored position he is about to take, I will not say but these extraordinary feats of gaity puzzle every ture capital of the territory, just as the sun was losing itself behind the blue mounds, in the distant serves throughout a very still attitude, his only gesticulation an occasional extension of his right arm, very different from the generality of Southern orators. He looks down while speaking very much as a school boy being rebuked; save that hi eye is glaring. He begins his sentence in a high key, increasing in pitch till near its close, when his voice abruptly sinks, and the last words of the sentence are smothered and unheard in their distinct volubility. This intonation is peculiar to Calhoun. I can compare one of his rapid sentence to nothing but a loud clap of thunder, exploding at first in sharp, rattling tones, and then dying away in indistinet rumblings. For this reason you lose a great deal of what he says, and that the best part, for the close of his expressions are generally the most en-

When he is much agitated, (and he is always more or less so,) his face becomes deadly pale, his eye more lift up, his mouth more expressive, and his voice shriller. No one who heard him five years since, when a civil war was nearly blown into life, can forget his manner in the Senate, when he venhoun's great fault is he speaks too frequently.-He will always have the last word with him to differ is almost to offend, he is constantly sparring with some one, no matter who, and frequently surprised his friends by stopping to answer every puny whisper' that presumes to throw a straw at him. An amusing instance of his fiery impatience occured in the Senate the other day. The president, who, though he may be a statesman, is a very nefficient person to preside over that body, and whose inexperience in the duties of the chair exooses him to frequent and unfortunate mistakes was embarrassed when the instalment bill was or

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A fertile Farm of 400 acres, situated 17 miles from town upon the Ohio, having log buildings, many springs, and 140 acres in cultivation. The tract consists of 140 acres of of rich bottom, the rest upland, eligibly located for culture A Farm of 96 acres, situated 3 miles from town, nea

a turnpike road, with 30 acres improved, the rest well tim-bered; a well, many springs, a stable, a frame house with four rooms and a kitchen. The land is good and rolling It will be sold low for cash.

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There are 250 having a commanding view of the city. There are 250 acres of land, 100 of which are in cultivation, the rest well wooded; a substantial stone house, 40 by 36 feet, with 8 rooms a hall and cellar; also, an old frame house, a good frame barn, 25 by 30 feet, several log buildings, two good wells; many springs, a creek, two orchards, with 200 apple, pear, peach and plum trees, and many grape vines. The house is surrounded with locust trees and shrubs of various kinds. The land is good and rolling. It can be

livided to suit purchasers.

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ouse with two rooms.

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a several tracts.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated 10 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, having 30 acres in cultivation, a brick nouse with 3 rooms and a cellar, an orchard of apple,

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As a mere literary work, this has scarcely an equal in the

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It is valuable for the broad blaze of light, which it throw own into every corner of the horrid caverns of slavery. Without seeming to be aware of their existence, the author exhibits and shows up, the utter emptiness of nearly every

bjection against abolitionism.

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